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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Easing of Europe's Fears
Hands Red With War Guilt
Men Prosper While Aiding

¶ **The Week-End Roundup**—War clouds that hovered over Czechoslovakia and Mexico are largely dispersed over the long week end, leaving heavy weather over China and intermittent showers of lead in Spain. The United States indulges in its annual Memorial Day exercises with echoes of oratory rolling down the valleys. But no words were more carefully timed and dramatically voiced than President Roosevelt's Arthurdale confidences, explaining his stand in scoring the tax bill and yet allowing it to become a law without the benefit of presidential signature. However, the Senate Military Affairs Committee introduces a topic even more combustible than "undistributed profits" and "capital gains" when it recommends legislation which would compel everyone with $1,000 or more to lend money to the Government in time of war. • All in all, the journalistic weather over a week end—in which one nation memorializes the casualties of war while other nations strive to prevent the casualties of war and still other nations are busily making more casualties of war—can only be described as "unsettled."

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—The dangerous curve of another local election is safely negotiated by Czech steersmen; and, as the diplomatic sledge straightens out in a temporary straight-away, weights are shifted to favor greater safety for future curves and crises. The Czech Government considers further bending toward Sudeten Germans and other minorities, announces restrictions on military airplane operations to within six miles of the German border, and issues a decree calling for military service for all citizens between the ages of six and sixty. Henlein's National Socialists, having secured an 80 per cent majority in the German districts, bring home to the Government the necessity for concessions in political and cultural autonomy for the German minority. • Czechoslovakia, desiring fair play, finds that it must play fair with its minorities, thus touching the fringes of an ancient law.

¶ **France**—Paris, long shivering in sparse garments of hope, warms itself at the fires of optimism today as evidences accumulate that the Czech minorities powder keg has been somewhat isolated by the asbestos of Franco-British diplomacy and the good earth of Prague's belated concessions to the Sudetens. The general attitude is that a peaceful solution of the Czech problem is quite possible although still difficult. And, having so far released hope toward the little democracy, Paris allows a cautious expectancy of appeasement in the Italo-Spanish-French triangle to creep in. • When France, most realistic of the realists in her international outlook, dares to hope, other nations must be well along toward assurance that the threatened "European War" need not be.

¶ **England** — London registers a wide feeling of indignation over the atrocities reported from the Spanish and Chinese war zones. Sentiment is strong for a coalescence of democratic powers against the inhumanities of modern war on non-combatants and open cities. The appeals of British and American missionaries in China is given strong publicity in the London press, and the House of Commons is so stirred that Prime Minister Chamberlain is moved to express "profound concern" over the incidents. There is even a hint at strike action in arms manufactories to force action against perpetrators of war atrocities. • Can this be evidence that there is a slight awakening to the methods of patriotic exploitation employed by the real war makers?

¶ **War Sentiments**—The Japanese have a name for it. It is contained in the fatalistic expression: "Shikata-ga-nai." The Russian "Nicheyo" carries the idea, namely: "What is to be, will be." And this explains perhaps the phlegm with which the Japanese military party have sponsored a second rain of bombs on Canton and Hankow, with heavy civilian casualties. It is a sentiment, however, which is not shared by the Japanese trapped in a 21-mile square "cage" on the central China front. • We are reminded of a human phenomenon, well established by time. Stated in the vernacular it is: "The dish-it-outers are seldom the can-take-iters."

¶ **Co-operatives**—The Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, Inc., holds annual convention in New York, and reports a tripling of membership during 1937 and a doubling of business. The 320 delegates, representing 148 co-operative stores in 11 eastern states, find that the volume of sales represents an increase of 86 per cent over the gross of 1936. • The success of the co-operative movement is not so impressive a demonstration of mercantile methods as it is of achievements possible when men work together for a common good.

Haigis Ready to Enter Republican Race Again

Whitcomb Action Would Prove Big Obstacle, Observers Say

Up and Down Beacon Hill

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor in 1936, will re-enter the gubernatorial lists as a G. O. P. candidate either tomorrow or Thursday, unless his plans change overnight.

His close political followers revealed his intentions today, as Mr. Haigis was preparing, at his Greenfield home, a statement on his political plans. About a month ago when Leverett Saltonstall, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, entered the Republican contest, Mr. Haigis promised a statement, on his own candidacy on or before June 1. Mr. Haigis today said the announcement might be delayed until Thursday, although he hoped to release it tomorrow.

Expected to Run

Most political observers believe Mr. Haigis will be a candidate. Haigis's decision to remain out of the fight because Richard Whitcomb of Springfield, Chairman of the Boston Municipal Survey Committee, intends to enter the contest constitutes the only possible development.

Today Mr. Haigis would not personally reveal his plans but insisted the presence of Mr. Whitcomb in the fight would make no difference to him.

"If I run," Mr. Haigis said, "Mr. Whitcomb will not be a handicap to my candidacy. I am optimistic over my chances to win the nomination."

Despite the confidence of Mr. Haigis, however, some political observers believe the presence of these two western candidates in the G. O. P. field would result in an easy Saltonstall victory, the contention being that Mr. Haigis and Mr. Whit-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

John W. Haigis
Is Expected to Announce His Candidacy for the Republican Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts

Harrison's Reply to President Widens Democratic Party Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—Would President Roosevelt have "approved the abandonment of an important principle of American taxation" if he had signed the revised tax bill? Were his arguments against the bill, delivered at Arthurdale, W. Va., soundly based?

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who fathered the revisions into law, naturally says "no." And the debate which the President began at that mountain resettlement community on Friday and Senator Harrison continued on the Senate floor Saturday may have long and important effects on the rift now yawning within the Democratic Party.

At the White House today it was announced that the President would have no reply to make to Senator Harrison—that the matter would be dropped. But the situation existing when a President and one of his party leaders in the Senate challenge one another on their respective facts is something that cannot be dropped so readily. Once more fuel is added to the flames of insurgency and the struggle for control of the Democratic Party which dominates this mid-term election year and points ahead to 1940 grows more intense.

Held Senate's Attention

Senator Harrison gripped the Senate for nearly an hour on Saturday with his reply to the President, which was couched in all the ironic suavity of which he is master. He began by assurances of his party loyalty, in particular to President Roosevelt—a reference recalling the Mississippian's famous Senate speech in 1935, when he took the blame for President Roosevelt over the President's order that "share-the-wealth" taxation must be passed in five days.

But this was just Senator Harrison's adroit opening to his direct attack on the President's Arthurdale speech. The tax bill which Mr. Roosevelt refused to approve, said Senator Harrison, was supported by more than 90 per cent of the Democrats in the House, and "so far as I know, without a dissent from any Democratic Senator."

As to the undistributed profits tax, repeal of which the President said "may restore in future certain forms of tax avoidance," Senator Harrison said: "I have heard no voice lifted in Congress or elsewhere to defend the undistributed profits tax as it was in the law yesterday. . . ."

Then Senator Harrison advanced the familiar case against the tax—that it discriminated against small corporations, impaired capital, and so on. In defense of himself—as one of the Legislative architects of the 1936 act—Senator Harrison pleaded his own illness and the pressure of the Treasury spokesman—Herman N. Oliphant—in pushing the bill to enactment. The Mississippian recounted efforts he and other Senators made to moderate the 1936 act, and objected to the President's statement that the act "as finally worked out in the Senate" produced some injustices.

Gets Down to Cases

And Senator Harrison served notice that after two years of trial with the 2½ per cent profits tax now in the law, he would be in favor of going back to the flat corporation tax on income, rather than heading toward a profits tax once more.

In short, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee bluntly warns President Roosevelt that he will not lead the campaign for tax revision next year which the President announced "must" take place.

Getting down to cases, Senator Harrison most directly challenges the President's statement that the capital gains tax abandons the theory of graduated taxation. President Roosevelt had said that the man with a $5,000 capital gain pays 15 per cent, the same rate as the man with a $500,000 capital gain.

Senator Harrison denies the statement, saying Mr. Roosevelt "was just misinformed." A married person having a capital gain of $5,000 and no other income would not pay a 15 per cent tax, says Senator Harrison, but no tax at all. He has an exemption on $2,500 of his capital gain.

Supreme Court Again Upholds NLRB Action

Rules Board Has Right to Withdraw in Steel Case

Wallace Loses

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the National Labor Relations Board may withdraw from the Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia litigation involving an order directing the Republic Steel Corporation to reinstate 5,000 striking employees.

Simultaneously, the Court refused to reconsider its April 25 decision holding "fatally defective" procedure employed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in ordering a reduction of charges permitted at the Kansas City stockyards. In asking a rehearing, Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson contended the Court had reversed a decision in the same case two years earlier which he said found no objection to the procedure employed.

Opinion By Roberts

Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts delivered the opinion that reversed a decision by the Circuit Court Judges refusing permission to withdraw and directing the Board to proceed with the litigation by filing a transcript of the record. Associate Justices Pierce Butler and James Clark McReynolds dissented and Associate Justices Harlan F. Stone and Benjamin Cardozo did not participate.

"The Circuit Court," Mr. Justice Roberts said, "was without jurisdiction of the subject matter. If the Board had complied with the orders made, a hearing would have resulted respecting the legality of supposed action of the Board which was not in law or fact the final action, review of which the statute provides.

"No adequate remedy would be open to the Board by way of certiorari from the Court's ultimate review of an order which the Board was authorized and desired to set aside."

Decision Studied

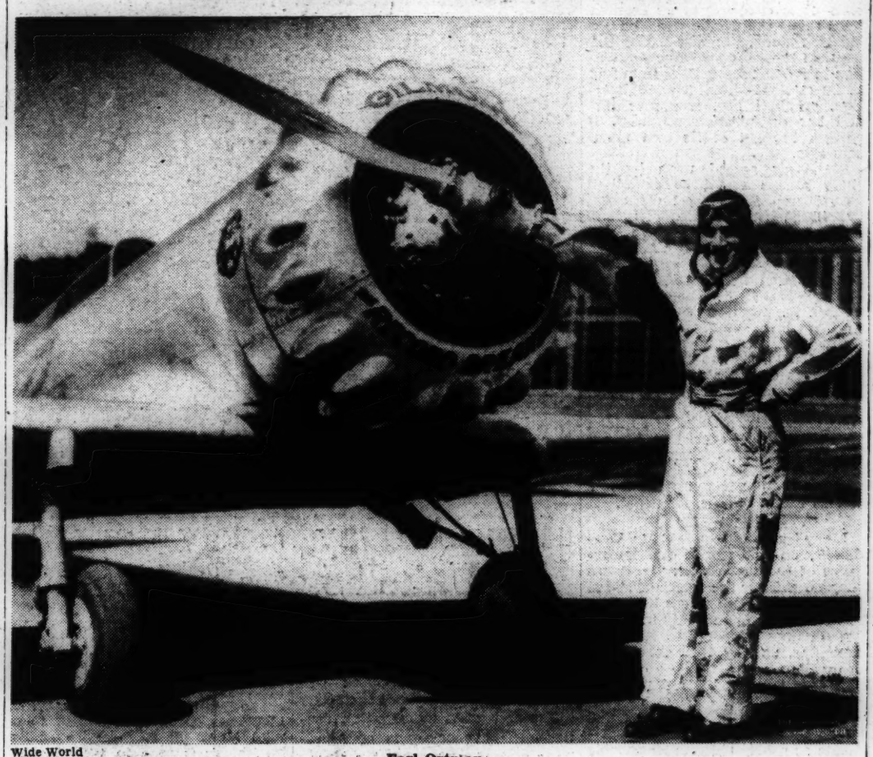
Officials studied the Court's decision to determine whether it also would apply to the Board's effort to withdraw from the Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., litigation involving the Ford Motor Company. In that case the Board said it already had filed a transcript.

Withdrawal of the litigation, in order to adopt new procedure, was decided upon after the Supreme Court on April 25 had condemned procedure followed by Secretary Wallace in ordering a reduction of rates that commission men on the Kansas City Stockyards could charge. The Labor Relations Board wished to adopt new procedure in order to meet possible Supreme Court objections.

Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the recent six to one opinion in the Kansas City Stockyards case, said in denying a rehearing that the Secretary of Agriculture had not given the commission merchants an opportunity to learn the government contentions and to contest them.

Following this decision, the National Labor Relations Board attempted to withdraw from Federal Circuit Courts litigation involving the Republic Steel Corporation, Ford Motor Company and other concerns in order to adopt new procedure. The Court ruled today that the Board could withdraw the Republic Steel Case.

Flies 265.539 Miles an Hour



Wide World

Earl Ortman
Of Los Angeles, Who Won the Feature Event at the Pacific International Air Races at Oakland, Calif., and Set a New Speed Mark for Closed-Course Speed Flying

Further Gun Rule in Harlan Hinted in Two Surprise Moves

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., May 31—While a rain-drenched crowd of miners 85 miles away were celebrating what they termed "the end of gun rule in Harlan," attorneys for the United States Government brought a surprise witness to the bar of the Federal District Court here yesterday in an effort to prove that gun rule reasserted itself in Harlan as recently as this past week end.

Whether they will be permitted to develop this evidence in the Harlan labor trial remained uncertain today as decision on the complex legal technicalities was temporarily suspended, and the march of miners testifying to past intimidation of union members at the hands of 22 Harlan County coal operators and 22 of their Deputy Sheriffs went on.

The surprise testimony was shut off yesterday afternoon by technical objections of the defense made hastily before it got under way and when enough had been said only to indicate the purport of a move which apparently took the defense completely by surprise.

The question of admissibility of the evidence was raised again and tabled at the end of a protracted argument over other technical questions between opposing counsels which took place last night in the absence of the jury. Judge H. Church Ford stated that a grave doubt existed in his mind on the subject. To this Brien McMahon, Chief Prosecutor for the Government, replied:

"Any time you catch anybody trying to suppress testimony or to manufacture testimony it is admissible."

Meeting With Deputy Told

His reference was to what happened earlier in the day when the prosecution put Ernest Huff, a noticeably perturbed miner, on the stand and called on him to tell what happened "yesterday," Sunday, when Lee Hubbard, one of the Deputy Sheriff defendants, called him into the back room of the combination pool hall and saloon he runs in Harlan town.

During the earlier part of the day Mr. McMahon had been whispering with Federal Bureau of Investigation agents while two of his assistants carried on the examination of routine witnesses. Mr. Huff was called to the stand. Mr. McMahon came forward and asked him if he knew Lee Hubbard and Merle Middleton, another defendant.

"I do," replied the witness.

"Did you see either of them yesterday?" the Prosecutor asked.

"Yes, I saw Lee Hubbard in the pool room and saloon he runs in Harlan. Me and my wife was going downtown to trade at the store, and Lee Hubbard beckoned to me as I went past his place—the place he runs. I think he owns it."

"What if anything did he say?"

"He took me into the back room and said he had some particular business with me. He asked me to meet him later. I don't remember all the words that passed, but I went out and met my wife and we traded and went home."

Later that evening Lee Hubbard came to my house in Ages with Luther Hyde and Frank Allen. Hubbard asked me to go down to Ages, so we got in his car and went in the car to Ages."

Scott Recalled

But this was as far as the story ever got. No sooner had the first mention of the saloon been heard than Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Middleton jumped from their seats in the back of the court room and pushed hurriedly to the table where defense counsel was sitting. They whispered excitedly and the objection was then made which left what happened in Ages a tantalizing secret to jury and spectators.

The lawyers went into a huddle before the bench. They talked in audible whispers for some time. Then came another sensation when the defense recalled to the witness stand Charles Scott, a Negro who testified last week that he was

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Air Speed Mark Set by Ortman In Oakland Race

OAKLAND, Calif., May 31 (AP)—World record status was sought today for the performance of Earl Ortman, Los Angeles speed flier, who averaged 265.539 miles an hour in streaking to victory in the major event of the Pacific International Air Races.

The mark was forwarded to Washington aeronautical officials for recognition as a new world's record in closed course speed flying.

William R. Enyart, Secretary of the National Contest Board of the National Aeronautical Association, said both Mr. Ortman and Col. Roscoe Turner of Chicago, barely 50 yards behind the Los Angeles flier most of the way, bettered the old mark of 264 miles an hour set by Michel Detroyat of France in the 1936 Thompson Trophy dash.

Mr. Ortman, who collected $5,000 first prize money besides the winner's gold trophy, had Colonel Turner on his tail from the start—the rest of the field far behind—as he whipped his canary-yellow plane around the pylons and down the stretches.

The Ortman-Turner duel was one of the closest in race flying history. Colonel Turner, who won $2,500, averaged 265.457 miles an hour.

Tony Levier of Montebello, Calif., winner of the first two days' races, finished third, with Ray Moore of Palo Alto, Calif., fourth and Art Chester of Los Angeles fifth.

France Protests Bomb Attack

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—A Government spokesman announced yesterday that France had protested to the Spanish Insurgent régime against the aerial bombardment of the French border town of Gerbere May 26, in which two Frenchmen were wounded and three houses destroyed.

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Britain will protest strongly to the Spanish Insurgent régime over the sinking of the British freighter Thorpe-Hall off Valencia, May 24, Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons yesterday.

BARCELONA, May 31 (AP)—At least 430 persons were killed today in an insurgent air raid on the town of Granollers, 16 miles north of Barcelona. Forty bombs were dropped by five tri-motored bombers, 12 of them plunging into the market square at its most crowded hour.

[Granollers, on a main highway from Barcelona to the French border, had a pre-war population of about 7,000.]

HENDAYE, France, at the Spanish frontier May 31 (AP)—Insurgent warplanes rained bombs on Valencia today in a combined land and air offensive against the former provisional capital of the Spanish Government.

Reports to the frontier said the insurgent bombers first appeared over the Mediterranean port city last night and continued their attack until early this morning.

MADRID, Spain, May 31 (AP)—The British freighter Penthames was bombed and sunk in an air raid on Valencia Harbor this morning. No lives were lost. A Spanish vessel also was sunk.

The Penthames was the third British ship sunk recently at Valencia, Spanish Government port on the Mediterranean. Others were the Thorpe-Hall on May 24 and the Greatend on May 28.

Japan 'Blacks Out'

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—Western Japan was "blacked out" for three hours last night and early today as protection against two mysterious airplanes, believed to be Chinese, which cruised along the entire

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Tariff in China altered to benefit Japanese trade: Page 3.

High Court's Summer 'Sittings'

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Supreme Court Justices looked forward today to a long summer vacation after today's "decision day" closes an epochal eight-month term.

Although the Court will be in recess until October, the Justices will not have a complete rest. Wherever they go they will receive huge bags of petitions for study.

Here are the vacation plans, as far as the Jurists disclosed them:

Chief Justice Hughes—Automobile tour through New England and possibly into Canada.

Justices:

McReynolds—Trip to Pacific coast.

Brandeis — Stay at Chatham, Mass., summer home.

Butler—Manage newly acquired farm in Howard County, Maryland.

Stone—Trip to Pacific coast, Canada, and several weeks at Isle au Haut, Maine.

Roberts—Manage his farm near Philadelphia.

Cardozo — Recuperate at Port Chester, N. Y.

Black—Says he has made no plans.

Reed—Manage his farm at Maysville, Ky.

None of the members has given any indication that he expects to join Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland in retirement in the near future.

Goodyear Strike Settled

AKRON, Ohio, May 31 (AP)—At least an outward peace prevailed at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plants today as union employees returned to jobs they left on a strike of four days' duration.

Goodyear Local of the C. I. O.-affiliated United Rubber Workers of America last night voted by a 9-to-1 ratio, their leaders said, to end the strike and accept "certain concessions" from the Company.

A statement from the Union's Executive Board claimed "outstanding grievances" had been settled and "the Company has pledged itself to conclude a written contract with the Union." The statement said "certain facts indicate the strike itself was the result of a deliberate campaign. . . ."

The Company replied in a formal statement that "any talk in the conferences about a signed agreement was limited to a mere expression of willingness on our part to discuss the subject at a future time."

"The charges made by the Union that the strike called by its executives was inspired by a Company plot are too ridiculous to be considered by any sane person," Goodyear said.

The strike, affecting about 8,000 workers, precipitated a riot Thursday night in which at least 80 persons were injured. City police used gas shells and nightsticks to rout 3,000 strikers and sympathizers.

Sherman H. Dalrymple, the Union's International President, said, "in my opinion the membership used sane and sound judgment in returning to work—it is not our way to make our gains by fighting in the street.

After approximately 3,000 Union members voted on the Board's recommendation to return to "their regular shifts," some 400 pickets were withdrawn from posts surrounding the massive plants.

Union Executive Committeemen also listed as "concessions" agreement of Goodyear to return 16 men "transferred out of (seniority) turn" to former jobs, to discuss overtime with a Union committee and to negotiate wage adjustments and review specific grievances in conflict with hitherto agreed policies.

The Union Board's statement concluded: "We shall ask for a complete investigation of the situation this past week end by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee," the Union Board declared.

Metal trade strikes end in France; Jamaica dock strike ended: page 4.

In the Boston Section:

Walsh seeks compromise on New England flood control impasse.

Another Waterbury defendant resigns state post.

Anti-gambling interests study old law penalizing lottery winners.

John Paul Jones Quadrant shown in Boston by Mayor of New Brunswick.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

U. S. 'Neighbor' Plan Pushed

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Students, soldiers, and ship captains are joining the official envoys of diplomacy in the Administration's broad program for making close friends of "Good Neighbors" in Latin America.

State Department experts said yesterday that officials in a dozen Government agencies are striving to knit the Pan-American nations into a strong and sympathetic unity.

Together, they said, these officials will carry the "Good Neighbor" policy beyond the mere avoidance of actions that might injure other American countries to positive efforts for economic and cultural progress.

Some of the steps approved in the past few weeks include:

Telegrams from President Roosevelt are in the hands of Chief Executives in Bolivia and Paraguay, urging them in the "strongest and most friendly manner" to accept the terms presented by the Peace Conference at Buenos Aires for putting an end to their Gran Chaco war.

The Maritime Commission is working toward opening of a new fast steamship service with Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina about Sept. 1. Three large liners, formerly plying between New York and California, will make the run.

Eight Army officers will leave soon for Argentina to act as instructors for the Argentine air service.

A committee of eminent American educators under the chairmanship of Secretary of State Cordell Hull is perfecting a program for exchanging professors and students between United States and Latin-American universities.

Another committee of 10 Government officials under Undersecretary Sumner Welles has just been created to co-ordinate all branches of the Government which will be affected by co-operation with Latin America. This group probably will be the guiding force in bringing the American republics into more intimate relations with the United States.

At the same time State Department officials are laying the groundwork for the Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, in December. High officials of the Department, perhaps Secretary Hull himself, will attend.

The State Department has provided in its budget for 1939 for five additional foreign service officers in Latin-American capitals.

France Sees Definite Halt Of War Threat

Bonnet Tells Cabinet of Progress in the Prague-Berlin Peace Steps

Czech Concessions

Hope to Satisfy Berlin on Minority Issues—Incidents Off Spain Deplored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 31—Czechoslovakia no longer constitutes an immediate danger point for European peace, and diplomatic reports to hasten the settlement of the thorny minorities' problems are making good progress, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet told the French Cabinet today.

This marked improvement in the Central European situation was attributed by M. Bonnet to the combination of firm Franco-British diplomatic action and to Prague's readiness to make all reasonable concessions in its attempt to satisfy Berlin.

Full Sovereignty Stipulated

Stefan Osusky, Czech Minister in Paris, who returned this week end, has assured M. Bonnet of his Government's willingness to offer every possible concession to the Sudeten German minority deemed compatible with the sovereignty and independence of the State.

Thus William Strang, emissary of the British Foreign Office, who has just completed a continental tour to Prague, Berlin and Paris, takes back to London with him from the French Capital the especial impression that a peaceful solution of the Czech question, though still difficult and demanding constant alertness, is now perfectly possible.

Bombings in Spain Protested

The same cautious optimism prevails here regarding the Spanish situation, despite the flurry of feeling aroused by the bombings of Cerebere this week end and another French steamer in Valencia waters yesterday.

Strongly worded protests have been sent to Gen. Francisco Franco, and several anti-aircraft batteries have been moved up to the Pyrenees frontier, while a French destroyer is posted off the coast opposite the border.

It is in this atmosphere of watchful appeasement that the French Parliament reconvenes this afternoon after the prolonged Easter recess. The farm relief question will dominate a session expected to be short and unusually calm politically.

Hull Cites Paris Pact In Reminding Europeans Of Peace Obligations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31 — The United States is today ranged once more formally with the nations seeking to preserve peace in Central Europe, with the statement of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, reminding nations in that troubled area of their obligations under the Pact of Paris.

State Department officials today were taking with equanimity German protests against the reminder. So sensitive is Berlin officialdom that the newspapers there sharply reacted in almost identical attacks on Secretary Hull's statement. Yet Germany was not mentioned in the text given out by the American Secretary of State, and his statement did not go as a diplomatic note or communication to any other Governments.

The practical effect of this warning is simply to align the United States' public sympathy and moral backing with the Nations trying to keep the peace.

No active American policy in Central Europe seems to be foreshadowed by this step.

Secretary Hull's statement said:

"With reference to the critical situation involving countries in Central Europe, I desire to say that the Government of the United States has been following recent developments with close and anxious attention.

"Nearly 10 years ago the Government of the United States signed at Paris a treaty (the Kellogg-Briand Pact) providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

"There are now parties to that treaty no less than 63 Countries. In that treaty the contracting parties agree that 'the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.' That pledge is no less binding now than when it was entered into. It is binding upon all of the parties.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that any outbreak of hostilities anywhere in the world injects into world affairs at factor of general disturbance, the ultimate consequence of which no man can foresee and is liable to inflict upon all Nations incalculable and permanent injuries.

"The people of this country have in common with all Nations a desire for stable and permanent conditions of peace, justice and progress, and a most earnest desire that peace be maintained no matter where or in what circumstances there may be controversies between Nations."

Czechs extend border peace zone: Page 4.

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Law Enforcement Code Sought To Promote Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new approach to traffic safety through an effort to give the United States uniform standards of traffic law enforcement was made here last week with the formation of a committee under chairmanship of Arthur T. Vanderbilt, President of the American Bar Association. Secretary of the Committee is a representative of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Lieut. F. M. Kreml, who is also Northwestern University's traffic safety expert.

Much has been done to reduce highway accidents through improved highway engineering, better police techniques, and public education, it was said here. But little has been done, it was reported, to get better and more uniform administration of traffic laws and to bring about fuller understanding between police and courts in traffic law enforcement. Need for studies in this field are urgent, said members of the group who met at Northwestern University. Their meeting, they said, was the first national conference to consider means to meet this need.

Delegates Study

Adopting the name, National Conference on Traffic Law Enforcement, this group laid plans for prompt action. Within a year it expects to see a uniform code for traffic law enforcement drawn up and made ready for presentation to the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in July, 1939.

But it does not propose to do the job itself. Instead, it requests the National Conference of Judicial Councils to conduct the study. Since the request comes from representatives of leading organizations in the traffic safety field—associations of administrators of motor vehicle laws, of safety experts, automobilists, bar and police officials—it is expected to be granted.

To assist the Conference in making this study, the new Committee requests the American Bar Association to appoint committees from four of its sections—judicial administration, criminal law, insurance law, and bar organization activities. It pledges the aid of its own members also.

Standards agreed upon by the study groups would be submitted next March for general discussion by interested organizations and when approved, filed with the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association for presentation to and adoption by that Association.

Members of the committee explained the need for such a study. Traffic law enforcement, they pointed out, is a comparatively new judicial field. Due to the rapid development of the automobile, there is much confusion over proper standards of enforcement. Precedents from days when a speed of 30 miles an hour was considered unsafe are of no use today. Moreover, police and judges are frequently in disagreement as to what constitutes a serious traffic offense, it is said.

Code Needed

Many traffic judges, said Mr. Vanderbilt, do not realize the importance of their own work "except as they do a favor for somebody." Yet they can be helped to see that they have a great responsibility in reducing highway accidents by impartial sentences, and by their statements of opinion.

A code is needed, Mr. Vanderbilt continued, which shall say what constitutes unsafe driving practices, and which shall make fines and punishments as nearly uniform as possible for the same offenses everywhere. Such a code would above all rule out all forms of ticket fixing. Into it would be written scientific professional standards of law enforcement as fast as they can be developed.

Lieutenant Kreml said that such standards are being developed. For example, a study was made by the Traffic Safety Institute of Northwestern University, of which he is a Director, to find out how severe courts should be to get the best results. Too much severity can antagonize the public and make drivers non-co-operative; too little encourages laxness. Where should the line be drawn?

The Institute studied records of 70 cities over a period of five years and found that there was an ideal "enforcement index." This he defined as "12 convictions for moving violations per one personal injury accident." That means, he explained, that in those cities which could show that for every case of personal injury from a driving mishap on the police records there were 12 convictions for violations of some law governing automobiles in motion, whether or not they resulted in casualties, the best results were obtained. In these cities accident rates were found declining.

"We hope to get a great deal more information of this kind," said Lieutenant Kreml. "This will help to bring about greater uniformity among the different States and cities in their traffic law enforcement."

To get the 48 States and the great numbers of counties and cities to agree on uniform regulations and punishments is a vast task, Mr. Vanderbilt pointed out. It will take legislation in some cases, education in others, and of course a persistent campaign of publicity to reach the public. This new Committee does not expect to do anything more than to get the job started. It expects to dissolve itself in a year, leaving the work in other hands. It expects committees to be set up in the different States to formulate State standards.

"It will take at least a year to set up standards," Mr. Vanderbilt explained, "and then the local bar, the local newspapers, and the national press, will doubtless take over the task of getting them before local judiciaries and the people."

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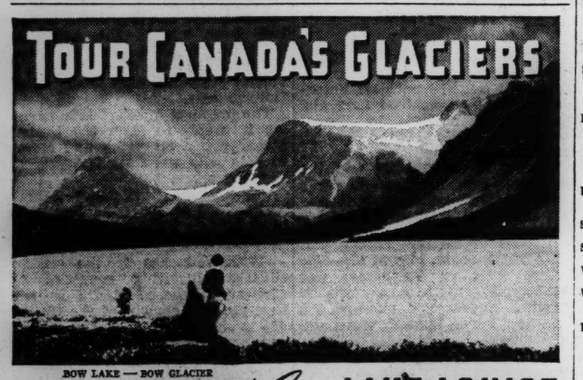
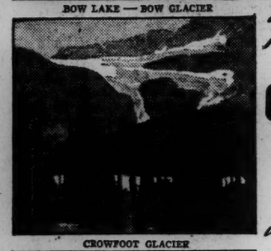
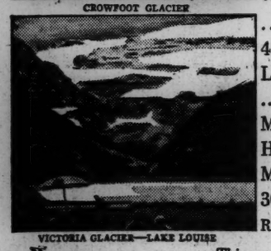


BOW LAKE — BOW GLACIER



CROWFOOT GLACIER



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D. E. Nicholson of American Airlines Gives Ground Signals
Left—"Delay! Late Passenger!" Next—"Hold for Clearance!" Center—Leaving on Time. Next—Salute Before Departure. Right—Arriving on Time

Memorial Day Widely Marked In United States and Europe

By the Associated Press

Across the nation—on the hallowed battlefields of Gettysburg and Antietam, in tree-shaded country towns and great metropolitan centers—tens of thousands of Americans yesterday observed the seventieth annual Memorial Day in homage to men who were lost on the field of battle.

At historic Gettysburg, Pa., standing beside the marble monument where Lincoln pledged that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth," Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Michigan, said the United States has come to "another Gettysburg."

In New York, only 12 Civil War veterans marched on Riverside Drive. Two others watched from the reviewing stand. Last year there were 15.

In Washington, Senator David I. Walsh (D-Mass.) delivered the main address at the grave of the unknown soldier.

In St. Louis, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri dedicated a new $900,000 soldiers memorial.

In West Virginia, Gov. Homer A. Holt accepted for the State a statue of Confederate General R. S. Garnett, reputedly the first officer killed in the war between the States. It is situated at Corrick's Ford battlefield.

The Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. W. R. Matthews, speaking at London's annual Memorial Day service at St. Margaret's Church in Westminster, said the reign of right and justice was even less evident than in 1914.

Americans in France who went to the United States World War Cemetery at Suresnes heard Ambassador William C. Bullitt declare that "war in Europe would be the ultimate defeat" of all hopes for which the Americans sacrificed in the World War."

In Belgium Ambassador Hugh Gibson headed a Sunday pilgrimage to the graves of 366 American soldiers in Waeregheim Cemetery.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy attended the London service at St. Margaret's and the Ambassador later laid a wreath on the unknown warrior's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

Peace Memorial Done

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 31 (AP)—A memorial from whose bronze urn will rise a perpetual flame in memory of the soldiers who fell on this most famous battlefield of the Civil War was completed today.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

Quebec

Sherbrooke: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., June 5.

England

Cheshire

Birkenhead: Plaza Cinema, Borough Road, 3 p. m., June 12.

Devonshire

Exeter: Theater Royal, 8 p. m., June 17.

Essex

Ilford: Ilford Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 17.

Kent

Folkestone: The Pleasure Gardens Theater, 7:30 p. m., June 30.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): Granby Picture House, Granby Street, 3 p. m., June 12.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 8 p. m., June 16.

London (Eleventh Church): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, E. C., 1.10 p. m., June 14.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Co-operative Hall, Clerkson Street, 7:30 p. m., June 14.

Surrey

Redhill (auspices Society, Reigate): Market Hall, 8 p. m., June 13.

Germany

Berlin (Sixth Church): Adventhaus, 8 p. m., June 14.

Berlin (Eighth Church): Festsaal des Musiker-Vereinshauses, 31 Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, 8:15 p. m., June 17. In German.

Breslau: Grosser Saal des Südpark-Restaurants, 8:15 p. m., June 18.

Stettin (First Church): Konzerthaus Stettin, Augustastrasse 49, 8 p. m., June 16. In German

Latvia

Riga (Second Church): Hall of Conservatoire of Latvia, 6 p. m., June 12. In German. Latvian translation read at 4 p. m.

United States

California

Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, Bedford Avenue at Union Street, 8 p. m., June 7.

St. Helena: Grammar School Auditorium, Adam Street, 3:15 p. m., June 5.

San Bruno: Church Hall, 8 p. m., June 6.

Connecticut

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Willimantic: Windham High School, 8:15 p. m., June 9.

Indiana

Bicknell: Presbyterian Church, Fourth and Division Streets, 3 p. m., June 5.

Maine

Bath: Church Edifice, North Street, 3 p. m., June 5

Maryland

Pocomoke City: Marva Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Massachusetts

Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Chelsea: Universalist Church, Cary and Clark Avenues, 8 p. m., June 9.

Malden: Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., June 10.

Marblehead: Abbot Hall, Washington Square, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, 8 p. m., June 10.

Woburn: Unitarian Church, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Worcester (First Church): North High School Auditorium, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., June 9.

New Hampshire

Berlin: Albert Theater, 3 p. m., June 8.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, High Street, 8 p. m., June 5.

Pitman: Broadway Theater, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., June 6. Radiocast Station WMCA.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club Auditorium, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.

Ossining: Washington School Auditorium, Croton Avenue, 8 p. m., June 5.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8 p. m., June 11

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 5.

Utah

Ogden: Weber College Auditorium, 2445 Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., June 9.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. (E. D. S. T.); WORL, 920kc, on June 5, 12; July 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15:13mc, and 7 p. m. (E. D. S. T.), 6.04mc, on June 5, and July 3 and Aug. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc on June 5, July 3, Aug. 7.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 19, July 17, Aug. 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on June 5, July 3, Aug. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc. on June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on June 5, 19; July 3, 17.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 26, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 5, July 3, Aug. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc. on June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 5, July 3, Aug. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, June 5, 12, 19, 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

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Mass Output of Coupe Plane Developed at San Diego Plant

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, eleven years after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris, finds the Ryan Aeronautical Company in San Diego, Calif., successor to the company which built "The Spirit of St. Louis," expanded to the building of sport planes, military training planes, parts manufacture and the operation of a flying school.

A visitor through the enlarged establishment on Lindbergh Field would today recognize only the name and the same pioneering atmosphere as 1927. The plant capacity has been increased 150 per cent, to handle the growing backlog of orders, which now totals $300,000. Sales in 1936 were $212,000, and last year jumped to $500,000.

Chief interest centers on the new coupe, designed to bridge the gap between present day "air yachts" and future air "flivvers." T. Claude Ryan, factory head, who picked up the business after the depression took the first company, holds that his coupe model S-C, is superior to the wood, fabric or steel tubing plane; and yet it stands in the same price class.

The coupe is a low-wing model in which the owner-operator can carry two passengers. It can be powered either with in-line or with radial engines; it cruises at 135 miles an hour, and it has a range of 525 miles. Mr. Ryan expects this type to be popular with traveling air salesmen as well as private pilots.

To manufacture this equipment in volume, the plant has a battery of four drop hammers which turn out flat sheet metal into shapes which used to require excessive handwork.

Mr. Ryan began development of precision methods in metal working, because he felt that other materials would never lend themselves to volume production, even if the commercial airlines had favored them over all-metal planes. His metal-working is carefully planned, so that the fabricated parts need only to be joined at 10 points to complete a plane—the three wing fittings at each wing root and four engine mountings.

Other craft being manufactured there are the "S-T" open cockpit sport model, and training ships. One of the former is being flown around Central America by an aggressive Los Angeles plane broker seeking more business, and six of the trainers were recently purchased by the Mexican Army air force.

In the parts business, the Ryan Company was recently awarded a contract for exhaust collector rings, placed by the United States Army, for 500 ring assemblies and 400 tail pipes, an order aggregating $100,000; and manifolds were produced for the 40-passenger Douglas "five company" plane which is shortly to be test flown at Santa Monica, Calif.

The air school has an international student body. Recent graduates include James Storie, co-pilot for Trans Canada Airlines; Fred Hagan and Elston Dyson, maintenance workers at the Kansas City base of TWA; Harry Woo, chief of the wing repair department of the Chinese Sixth Aircraft Depot; Torsten Scheutz, commercial pilot basing at Stockholm, Sweden; and James Fornasero, chief pilot of Continental Motors' aircraft division.

At Departure
Airport Agent Signals "O," Indicating That Plane Is Leaving on Schedule Time. Co-Pilot in Cabin Waves Acknowledgment

Said With Gesture

As personal a message as a conductor's wave to an engineer to start a train is the salute given by an air company ground agent to the co-pilot of a departing transport plane. Commercial aviation transport, like the railroads, has its own personal set of signals, as complete as the railroads or those used by radio studios.

When the motors of a large passenger plane are "revving up," preparatory to departure, is no time to shout orders. Thus has a set of hand signals come into being which say in a twinkling what several verbal messages might convey under difficulties.

When the moment comes for departure, the ground agent advances to the edge of the wing, where he can catch the co-pilot's eye, waves a salute as a signal that the flight may go. If the departure is on scheduled time, the agent fashions and "O" with his hand.

However, suppose the plane has been ready for departure, the passengers all seated, and the entrance door closed. The agent gets ready to salute, when suddenly another ground agent comes running out and holds up crossed arms. That sign signifies a message to wait—generally for a late passenger. Or perhaps the flight is ready to go when an agent gives what resembles a Fascist salute, a sign indicating that a "clearance" is necessary, generally meaning that a weather report is due to start the flight or one which might change flight plans.

At the end of a flight nothing is perhaps more gratifying to a pilot, who is a servant of the clock as surely as a railroad engineer, than the forefinger-pointing-at-nose gesture, a signal that the arrival is "on the advertised," or "on time."

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Action on Reorganization Put Up to Congress by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—President Roosevelt discussed last minute legislative plans with his Congressional leaders at the White House today prior to the final drive to pass the monster relief-recovery bill on the one hand and the far-reaching wage-hour bill on the other. The goal is now adjournment within a fortnight.

The White House conferees did not reach final decision on whether to revive the reorganization bill.

Those present with Mr. Roosevelt were Vice-President Garner, Senate Majority Leader Barkley, Speaker Bankhead and House Majority Leader Rayburn.

"The reorganization question was discussed thoroughly," Mr. Barkley said on emerging from the White House. "Definite statement will be made in a day or two, possibly tomorrow."

Indications are that Mr. Roosevelt has placed the fate of the reorganization bill with his Congressional leaders, who will be guided by a final check of sentiment in House and Senate.

The position of the relief and wage-hour bills, and the increasing pressure of congressmen to return home to prepare for the fall election in which New Deal leaders are intervening to an unparalleled degree, combine to make the vital final events in Congress blend into the political situation of the country at large. Involved in the affair to large degree is the fate of the final two years of the Roosevelt new deal.

Situation in Congress

First as to Congress:

With the eyes of members and leaders fixed on probable adjournment in the next fortnight or so, the prospect became increasingly likely that many minor measures would be shelved, and that the session would come to a quick end if the two major bills are passed: the wage-hour bill, and the recovery bill. Thus for example, the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Monday approved a far-reaching bill to draft private funds in time of war, under which at the outbreak of hostilities a census of wealth would be taken, following which citizens would be required to buy war bonds in proportion to their pocketbooks. The bill is opposed by the Treasury Department, and questioned by the War and Navy Departments, and is typical of dozens of other last-minute measures likely to be dropped if the two big issues remaining to Congress are finished.

A third big issue is reorganization. This ranks with the other two in importance, but is in a class by itself in that the Administration, down to date, has not pressed the measure. Mr. Roosevelt met Senate and House leaders in his regular first-of-the-week White House conference today.

The conferees met at 10 but did not indicate whether a last-minute drive would be undertaken. It is understood that reorganization was the major subject discussed.

Administration in Politics

That raised the second big factor in Washington—today. There is no question that the Administration is taking an increasingly strong stand in the political life of the country as the fall election approaches. To a large degree the events in Congress before adjournment are influenced by this militant attitude.

The record to date follows:

Florida: James Roosevelt, presidential secretary, indorsed Senator Claude Pepper as against J. Mark Wilcox in the primaries. Senator Pepper won.

Pennsylvania: James A. Farley, National Chairman, indorsed Gov. George H. Earle for the Senate and Thomas Kennedy (C. I. O. leader) for Governor. Senator Earle was nominated. Mr. Kennedy was defeated. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley immediately intervened to reunite the warring Democratic elements.

Oregon: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, backed Henry L. Hess for Governor and attacked Gov. Charles H. Martin, seeking renomination, as "not a New Dealer." Mr. Hess won.

Iowa: Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, indorsed Representative Otha D. Wearin against Senator Guy M. Gillette, who seeks renomination. The primary election comes Monday. Possibility is that both Mr. Wearin and Senator Gillette may be eliminated under an Iowa rule requiring a clear-cut majority.

The status and latest developments of the recovery and wage-hour bills follow:

Recovery (pump-priming or spending-lending) bill: This has passed the House and is in the Senate, with final vote expected this week. A conservative bloc, believed to be in a minority, seeks to earmark the funds in this measure, generally referred to as a "$2,246,000,000" bill, though estimates of its total vary. The major controversy centers here on two points:

1. Effort of the group led by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, to earmark PWA items, and specifically, to divert $324,235,900 of PWA's $865,000,000 funds to already selected flood control and rivers-and-harbors projects.

2. Proposed restrictions on PWA loans to public power developments that would compete with private enterprise save under restrictions which, New Dealers assert, would tie up the whole program.

So much for the recovery bill.

The other big piece of unfinished business, which is potentially far more controversial, is the wage-hour bill.

Technically, this has advanced farther than the recovery bill, for it has passed both Houses. The Senate has appointed conferees, and the House will do so immediately. But the versions passed by the two chambers are widely different. Major distinction is that the Senate bill provides a differential to take account of the southern low wages and long hours; the House bill writes in blanket standards for the whole country. The Senate leaders assert flexibility is needed; the House leaders retort that while their proposed standards are rigid, they are so low that they could easily be achieved by any section. (Incidentally, no better example exists of the revived White House prestige in Congress than the fact that the House passed its bill, 314 to 97 this month after rejecting it last December, 216 to 198.)

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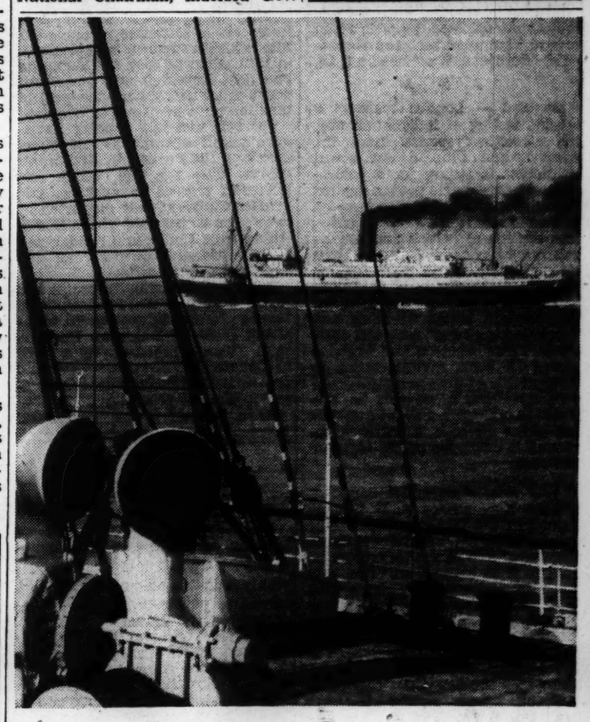

This year see more of the world

Cast off from the dock of familiar scenes and sail at least one of the seven seas. Cruise up and down a coast, a great river—or on a chain of lakes. Cross an ocean. Visit some place new to you. Meet new kinds of people. Get a livelier, deeper appreciation of this world we live in. Such experiences make a grand vacation. You will find the many hotel, resort, and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor a help in planning your trip.

Tariffs in China Changed To Benefit Japanese Trade

The News

NANKING, May 31 (AP)—The Japanese - sponsored "Reformed Government of China," established at Nanking, March 28, announced today that North China tariffs would be extended to Central China, including Shanghai.

The North China schedules were published Jan. 20 by the Japanese-sponsored Government at Peiping.

It was announced that the new rates, effective tomorrow, were based generally on the 1931 tariff structure, regarded as more "equitable" to Japan than the existing rates.

Import duties are slashed from 25 to 75 per cent on a number of articles normally supplied by Japan. The rate on piece-goods was cut from 50 to 60 per cent, on woolens 45 per cent, artificial silks nearly 75 per cent, metal wares 50 per cent, fish products 40 to 50 per cent, all kinds of sugar 75 per cent, cement 75 per cent, sawn timber 25 to 50 per cent, and rubber tires 66 per cent.

Iron, scap metal, steel, linseed and raw cotton were placed on the export free list. Otherwise export duties will continue to be based on existing schedules.

[Japan is a heavy purchaser of these items, especially raw cotton, for which it hopes China will become an important source of supply. China long has levied duties on exports as well as imports.]

The import tariff on gasoline—largely imported by United States concerns—was reduced 20 per cent.

With announcement of the revised schedules, Japan was ready to reap the first noteworthy industrial fruits of its victories in China. Nearly all the revisions are highly favorable to Japan's commerce.

The Background

SHANGHAI—No history of Japan's undeclared war in China will be complete without an account more comprehensive than anything thus far presented, or yet available, of the commercial war now well under way behind the protecting line of Japanese bayonets, previously pointed outward at Chinese troops but now pointed inward at foreign business.

On the outside of this line, and inland for many a mile clear up to Nanking, are pouring thousands of Japanese traders and millions of yen worth of cheap Japanese goods brought to China duty free.

Although many of the traders are of a class recently stigmatized by the Shanghai "Nippo" as not of the sort desired by leading Japanese as developers of a new China, they are at any rate enterprising.

Transportation facilities on inland waterways are understood to be monopolized by a small number of companies financed by the Bank of Taiwan, and this not only keeps an important business in Japanese hands but affords an obvious means of control of what sorts of goods receive preferential transport treatment. Similarly there is plenty of difficulty for non-Japanese who seek to buy native cotton and other things or to provide even their own transportation into Shanghai. The amount of red tape that can snarl around an apparently simple process of obtaining a permit, for entry or other purposes, is astonishing.

Of course the buying power of the Chinese population in the occupied, and largely devastated, areas is not great, but the idea seems to be that whatever buying power there is must go into Japanese trade channels.

Likewise there are indications that in the resumption of native industry to produce goods which will be re-entering these channels, perhaps in competition with goods from Japan, Chinese and non-Japanese foreigners alike are due for very heavy sledding at every step.

The path of the Chinese who tries to re-open his mill or factory is very difficult indeed—unless he is willing to take in a Japanese as 51-per-cent-or-more partner; and even then, he is likely to find that he has merely acquired a costly encumbrance. If Japanese want to buy his property outright and he refuses, he is likely to become a marked man due for every sort of trouble even up to execution as an underground worker for the Chinese cause.

Liguria's Turn In Mussolini's Honor Programs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—Carrying out the precept of honoring its famous men, Italy is annually holding celebrations in commemoration of those of one or another of its regions. Last year those of Sardinia were honored; this year it is the turn of Liguria, and Signor Mussolini has now approved the program of the celebrations submitted to him.

Liguria, from the days when Genoa was a great maritime power, has been rich in famous sons, and among those to be honored during the period of the celebrations Sept. 25 to Oct. 25 are explorers, navigators, ecclesiastics, statesmen, patriots, writers, musicians, painters, four Popes, various members of the Doria family, Christopher Columbus, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giuseppe Mazzini, the boy Balilla, Niccolò Paganini, Edmondo De Amicis, author of the well-known children's classic, "Cuore," and many others.

A number of distinguished men, writers, musicians, dignitaries in the Government, are to act as official orators on the various occasions, and during the period of the celebrations an exhibition of pictures by Genoese artists through the centuries is to be held, and concerts of Paganini's music given at the "Carlo Felice" Theater of Genoa and at the Casino of San Remo.

Czechoslovakia German Writers Resist Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Union of German writers in Czechoslovakia, which unites some 250 authors—recently sent a message to President Eduard Beneš in which it declared its loyalty to the idea of democracy and to the Republic which it is ready to defend with all means at its disposal. This action is regarded as being aimed at threatened National Socialist influence in Czechoslovakia.

The Czechs are proud to count Thomas Mann, one of the greatest living German authors, as one of their citizens. The author of Magic Mountain and of the fine Biblical stories which are reckoned by some critics among the best books of the present age, was disfranchised by the present Third Reich régime and became a Czech citizen.

His great admiration for the late President Masaryk and for the truly tolerant spirit of Czechoslovakia is well-known. Recently his 27-year-old daughter, Monica Mann, was sworn in by the Czechoslovak Consul at Zurich so that all of the Mann family are now Czechoslovaks by adoption, except Erica Mann who became British by marriage.

Glasgow Proposes Ships in Pay For Planes of U. S.

GLASGOW, May 31 (AP)—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce proposed yesterday that the United States buy British ships to maintain an even balance of trade in Britain's possible purchase of American war planes. The Chamber recommended that any British contracts for American planes stipulate that the United States Maritime Commission place orders in Britain for new shipping equal to the value of the aircraft purchased.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce was asked to make such representations to the British Board of Trade.

The British Air Mission, which went to the United States to explore the possibility of purchasing American planes, has just returned to England.

Party Policy Affirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's State Democratic convention, in recent session here, adopted a platform reaffirming allegiance to the principles of government advocated by the party, reiterated its belief in "white supremacy," commended the General Assembly for its action in preventing foreign control over public schools, and urged avoidance of a deficit in State government affairs.

An Incident of a Royal Day

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New Colors for the Grenadier Guards

Queen Elizabeth chats with her world-famed daughters, Princess Margaret Rose (left) and Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to the British Imperial throne, at an interesting ceremony.

King George VI presented new colors to the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards at Buckingham Palace, and from the royal expressions the occasion was one well worth watching.

New York Women Unite to Get Out Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—The first organized nonpartisan drive to get out the woman vote in the 18 years since nation-wide suffrage was given to women is under way in New York State this week by the Republican, Democratic, and American Labor parties. It is premised on 1936 national election figures which show that 1,000,000 of the 19,000,000 women in the United States who failed to exercise their right of franchise that year live in New York.

The tri-party effort to stimulate the vote of this huge bloc for the forthcoming State campaign will have the direction of Miss Jane Todd, member of the Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the New York State Republican Committee; Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Representative-at-Large and Vice-Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, and Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Vice-Chairman of the New York State American Labor Committee. It was projected by Miss Alelaide Stedman, of New York, and leading nonpolitical women's organizations who have pledged co-operation include the League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Council of Jewish Women, and the Roman Catholic Alumnae and Legion of Decency.

The appeal to the stay-at-homes will be chiefly through nonpartisan forums where campaign issues will be analyzed on request by speakers of the three parties, widening the audience for such discussion to religious and club groups that are rarely represented in political meetings. In this State-wide partnership between political and nonpolitical groups, the latter will have the function of selecting time, place, and topic for the forums, while the partisan women will provide the speakers.

Miss Todd hailed the joining of forces, saying that "we find we have been talking far too often to the women of our own party"; Mrs. O'Day placed her party "wholeheartedly behind such an opportunity to reach the nonpartisan women of the State."

Publishers Urged To Preach Gospel Of 'Fair Dealing'

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., May 31 (AP)—Newspaper publishers of the country were admonished to "preach the gospel of reasonable conservatism and fair dealing," in the annual report of Ted Dealey, Publisher of the Dallas, Texas, News-Journal and President of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association in convention here today.

Reviewing the advent of the Newspaper Guild and economic and social conditions, he said the trends of the day "move onward to teach us a lesson."

"If all of our editorial men had been satisfied," Mr. Dealey said, "there would have been no Guild. If employees generally had received such treatment as the Golden Rule dictates, labor troubles would be noticeable only from the sporadic character of their appearance.

"The publishers of this country not only must preach the gospel of reasonable conservatism and fair dealing but they must practice what they preach in the conduct of their business operations if the principles on which this nation was founded are not to be undermined." Mr. Dealey described the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association as working for the "betterment of those in its ranks" and striving "unceasingly as well for the welfare of those whom we call our readers and our subscribers."

Barry Bingham, of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal and Times and Chairman of the Postal and Legislative Committee, reported the Committee saw no prospect for revision of postal rates in the near future and recommended a special study of the entire question of "fairness of postal rates for newspapers."

Bombings in Spain and China Stir New British Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 31—Several sources contribute to the indigation that is growing here against Spanish and Chinese war atrocities and especially against the bombing of open cities and all of the suffering that this has involved.

The view here is that this might be halted if combined action could be taken by the democratic powers.

The News Chronicle, Liberal, in this connection today recalls that a similar display of savagery in China and Japan some months ago was stopped or at least mitigated by energetic protests from the civilized world. "The time has come," it adds, "to renew and redouble those protests. If Japan and the Fascist invaders of Spain realize that they are mobilizing world opinion against them they may begin to doubt whether the game is worth the candle."

Prominence is given in this and other newspapers here today to appeals made to their respective nationals by British and American missionaries in China. This has stimulated the movement already in progress for collective protests to put down such practices.

The Government, in the House of Commons yesterday was bombarded with questions on this topic. Prime Minister Chamberlain, in replying, expressed "profound concern" at what is happening, adding amid cheers that "His Majesty's Government deplores the maiming and death of defenseless civilians."

"What is desired," the Prime Minister added, "is an international agreement. The matter gives rise to very great difficulties. What we are trying to do is to get a proposition in such form that it will have a chance of success."

To a suggestion that an international conference be called to prepare a plan, Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"From the practical point of view it would be advantageous if we could find some workable scheme. That is what we are trying to do. Then we shall be in a position to invite other governments to consider it."

Mr. Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, in this connection said at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, yesterday, "there may well come terrible retribution for democracy if we look on unmoved while German and Italian airplanes blot out Spanish cities."

Mr. J. C. Little, President of the amalgamated Engineering Union—an organization comprising 300,000 workers who are just now negotiating with the Government for speeding up arms production—at Morecambe yesterday made a more doubtful suggestion, in hinting at the possibility of strike action to force the Cabinet to take stronger line where this and allied questions are concerned. "We may be able," Mr. Little said, "to give a lead on this issue which would cause the Government to take a stand more definitely for the preservation of the democracies of Europe."

Japan Extends Cabinet Shifts

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—The War Office announced yesterday that Lieut. Gen. Yoshijiro Umezu, Vice Minister, had resigned and that his successor is Leut. Gen. Eiki Tojo, Chief of Staff of the Kwangtung (Manchuria) Army.

An announcement was expected shortly confirming the resignation of War Minister Gen. Gen Sugiyama, and the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, one of the outstanding commanders in the China war, as the new Minister, continuing Japanese Cabinet alterations begun last Thursday in an effort to provide an effective "win the war" Government.

Anti-Red Drive Pushed

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—A police summary yesterday showed that 1,300 persons had been arrested since December, 1936, in Japan's anti-Communist round-up. Two hundred thirty-six were imprisoned, including 33 Imperial University students.

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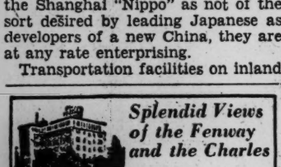

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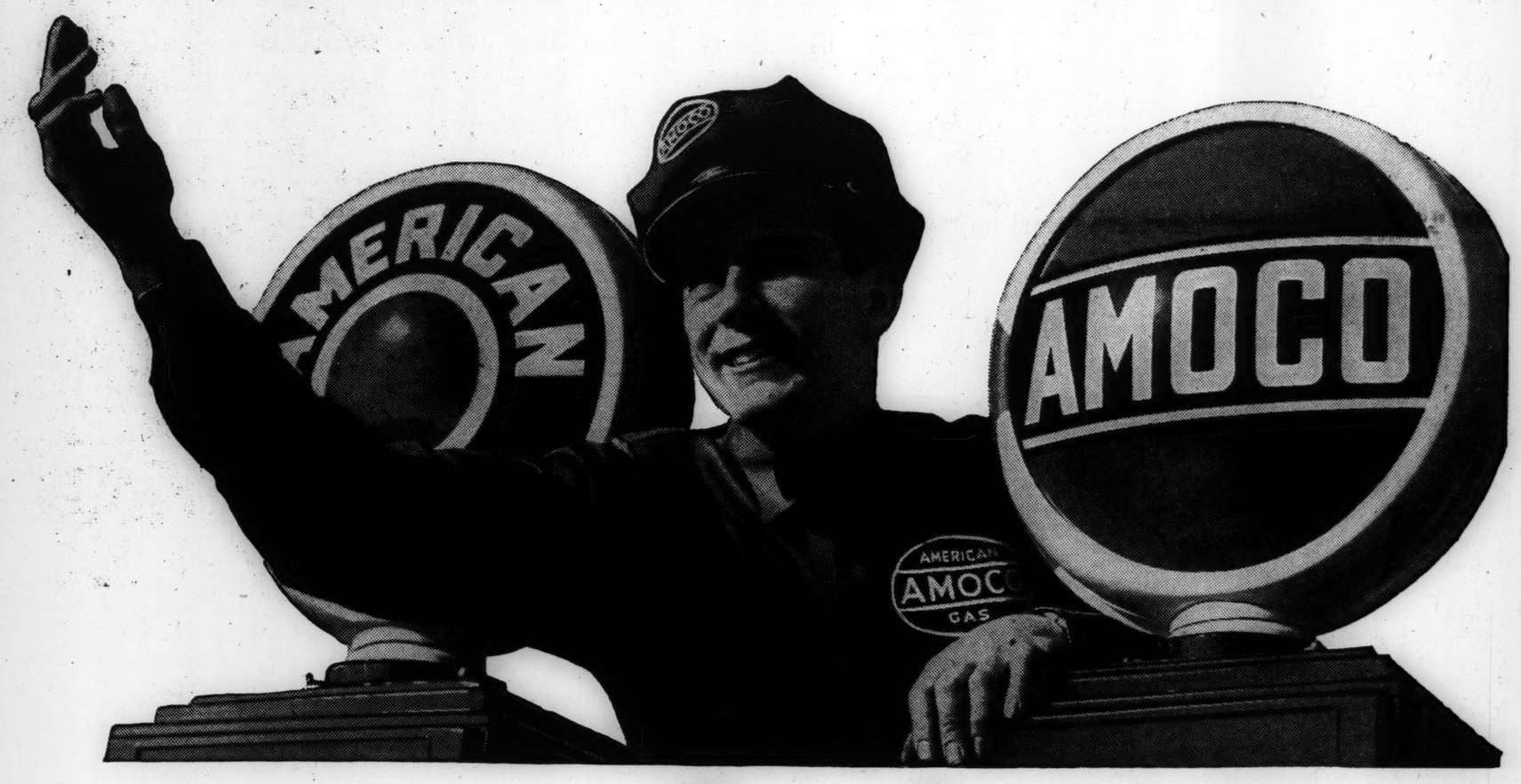

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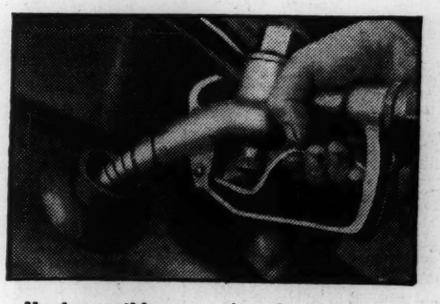

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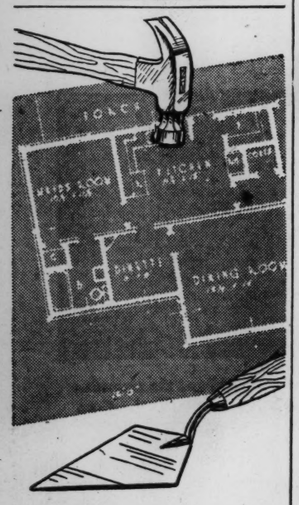

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Increased Control of Trade Given Germany by Anschluss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Spotlight is thrown by the latest trade statistics upon the much-increased economic influence which Germany by annexing Austria has acquired over its other European neighbors.

Hungary, a country now without any defensive frontier between itself and German territory, last year depended upon Germany and Austria for a market for 41 per cent of its exports. It also bought more than 44 per cent of its imports from the same sources.

Yugoslavia in the same period sent 35 per cent of its exports to Greater Germany and obtained 42 per cent of its own imports from that source.

In the case of Rumania, the corresponding figures are 27 and 38.

In that of Czechoslovakia they are 21 and 20.

Greater Germany now does more trade with Southeastern Europe than is done with that area by Great Britain, France and the United States combined.

The only partial exception is Czechoslovakia which, being largely a manufacturing country, is able to send its exports farther afield than is the case with such large producers of bulky raw materials as are Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania.

Germany's exports to Southeast Europe have grown during the past three years faster than its imports from that region. This has been due in large measure to Germany's policy of paying for imports only in exports, the result being that its creditors have been compelled to accept manufactured goods in settlement of their accounts.

This state of things is not expected to change unless countries like France and Britain offer freer markets to Southern European goods. In the case of Italy it is observed that while close upon one quarter of that country's total foreign trade is now with Germany, the last-named country is in a position of much greater economic independence where Italy is concerned. That is because Germany is dependent upon Italy for only 5 per cent of its own corresponding business.

This means that Germany could do without Italian trade much better than Italy could do without business from the Reich.

Cardenas Certain Revolt Is Ended; To See Oil Lands

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 31 (AP)—President Cardenas, sure the 11-day-old rebellion of Saturnini Cedillo was stamped out, prepared today to visit the oil fields he expropriated from British and American companies, March 18.

Should Cedillo escape to the United States, the Chief Executive said, the rebel chieftain need not fear an attempt to extradite him, and, should he be captured, the law would determine the tribunal before which he would be tried.

"The pacification of San Luis is an accomplished fact," said the Chief Executive at the headquarters he set up here May 18 to direct suppression of Cedillo's insurgent movement.

Though Cedillo was still at large, President Cardenas declared only small impotent bands of rebels remained in the central Mexican hills and they "constitute no military problem for the Government."

Persons close to the President asserted he would not ask the death penalty for Cedillo, former governor and "strong man" of San Luis Potosi.

As a means of pacifying Cedillo's erstwhile followers, it was announced 390,000 acres of land in 66 communities had been distributed among 39,278 individuals, among them many of Cedillo's peasant agrarians in San Luis Potosi State. Further distribution was to be made, it was said.

9,541 Casualties For Italy in Spain

ROME, May 31 (AP)—The Italian Government reports a total of 9,541 casualties among the Italian Expeditionary Force aiding Insurgent General Franco in the Spanish Civil War since the conflict began.

Of the total, 2,023 were fatalities. The others were wounded, captured, or reported missing.

Italy, May 29, gave new testimony of her enthusiasm for the cause of Insurgent Spain in day-long celebrations of "Italo-Spanish solidarity."

The principal event was a tremendous theater mass meeting attended by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and the Insurgent Spanish Ambassadors to Rome and the Holy See.

Jose M. De Peman, President of the Spanish Royal Academy, spoke for the Spanish mission.

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Czech Factions Test Strength at the Polls

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President Benes Casts Ballot During Tense International Situation

Czechs Extend Border Peace Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 31—Four developments have added to the improving atmosphere in the Czechoslovak-German difficulties during the week end. The complete calm which marked the second installment of Czechoslovakia's local elections has added a measure of reassurance.

The further declarations of the Czechoslovakian Government that it will do everything possible to adjust the situation arising ont of Germany's pressure for autonomy of its peoples within the borders of the Republic has also aided the situation. A third development is the further extension of the forbidden zone for military airplanes on the German border which is expected to reduce the possibility of "complicating incidents."

The fourth development was the announcement of a new military training scheme for all persons from "6 to 60" years of age—an evidence of the seriousness with which Prague is strengthening its sinews of defense.

Racial Ratios Influence Vote

The results of Sunday's municipal elections must be considered in different categories depending on the predominant racial influence in the individual districts.

In the Sudeten German areas, Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party claimed 92.2 per cent of the votes.

In those areas which are predominantly Czech, the voting showed a swing to the Left.

In Slovak areas, the sponsors of "Slovak autonomy" were unsuccessful. The Government coalition succeeded, where the plea for regional self-government failed—an indication that the Slovakian autonomy movement is waning.

Communists Show Loss

It is pointed out by political observers that whereas among the German Parties the gains were for the more extreme section, among the Czechs they were for the moderates, that is, for Socialists rather than Communists.

In fact, it is generally believed here that many Czechs who did vote with the Communists on Sunday last did so, not to support the Radical Left, but as an expression of their sympathy with the great Slav power, namely Russia, whose help they rely upon in time of need. Czech Fascists, with their anti-Semitic program, also lost heavily.

These changes in the Czech vote are particularly significant as an indication that despite or because of the present serious crisis the gains are not for the Extremists but for the Moderates.

In view of the tension between the Czechs and the Sudeten Germans it may be significant also to mention that in certain places, for example, Liboch on the Elbe and Lunenburg on the Austrian frontier, Czechs and Germans reached a compromise as to representation on a new local Council and so avoided elections altogether.

Area Tranquil After Election

Conditions throughout the Sudeten German area were markedly tranquil over the election. Wherever a visitor got into contact with ordinary people general feeling was expressed in the hope that less politics would be a good thing.

The excitement following Germany's annexation of Austria is slowly cooling down and there can be no doubt for all who know the Sudeten Germans that, provided they are given reasonable concessions by the Government in political and cultural autonomy, harmony can be restored in those regions, that is provided their problem is allowed to be considered as an internal one and not subject to Reich foreign policy.

Well-known spas such as Karlsbad, Marienbad, and Franzenbad are particularly feeling the economic consequences of the present political unrest, and it is understood that they intend appealing to the Government for help. It is, however, significant that hitherto no statements have been forthcoming from any local official in these spas deploring the politicization of public life in these places, or seeking a compromise either between the Henlein Party and German Social Democrats, or between the Henleinites and the Czechs.

Defense of Country and Ideals

Everywhere one goes among the Czechs the same feeling of determination exists that, come what may and regrettable though it would be, if all reasonable concessions are refused by the Sudeten Germans and should attempts be made to make them subserve Reich interests, Czechoslovakia will defend the Country and its ideals.

This attitude is far from one of bravado. It is a calm, calculated decision of the people whose history shows that it will defend its ideal to the last if necessary.

Meanwhile hopes are entertained that the continued conversations between Premier Milan Hodza and the Sudeten Germany Party will lead to a satisfactory understanding. The discussions were resumed May 28. The Premier talked with Ernst Kundt and Franz Peters, Sudeten members of Parliament who represented Herr Henlein.

Though it is not expected that the Nationality Statute will be published until June 15, when it will be laid before Parliament, almost daily contact between the chief parties concerned is naturally devoted to a detailed study of this statute.

Forbidden Zone Extended

Meanwhile as another gesture of good will and to avoid further frontier incidents following the representations of Dr. Ernst Eisenlohr, German Minister here, it has been decreed today that the frontier zone of five kilometers forbidden to Czechoslovak military airplanes is now to be extended to 10 kilometers.

The Czechs, it can be safely asserted, while breathing more freely after the tension of a week ago, do not consider last week so much a battle won as a call to hastening an understanding with the Sudeten Germans.

There are no illusions in well-informed circles here as to what the Western Powers, especially England, expect from Czechoslovakia. This is clearly stated in a leading article in the Narodnu Listy which is regarded as virtually a spokesman for Premier Hodza.

"We must not forget the significant fact," the article declares, "that the States we consider our allies in this matter are primarily defending their own interests. That applies particularly to England whose interests in peace are not merely platonic or merely humane, since peace is the element in which the British Empire breathes and lives. . . . This means that the British Empire expects us to arrange matters in this State so that minorities shall be satisfied and Czechoslovakia ceases to be a serious danger to world peace. Along these lines also our own genuine interest lies."

Regarding the Hodza-Henlein discussions, Slovensky Slas, a Slovak paper closely conversant with Government policies, writes: "We must gradually change our opinion regarding Henlein and his Party. We should not regard them as secret agitators, but as political factors whom we must meet and whose cooperation is essential."

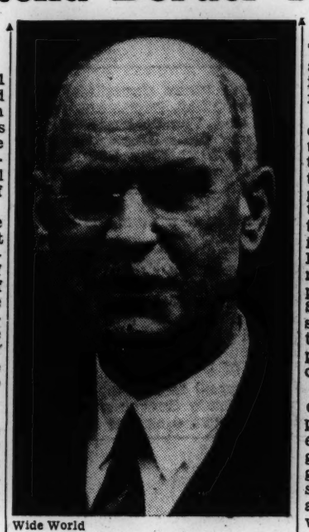
Czechoslovakia has always looked toward America for inspiration, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's week-end statement is appreciatively commented on here. This country, says the press in effect, knows what it means when the United States throws its moral influence into the European scale, and this country which is making all efforts to satisfy all of its subjects has also not forgotten the high moral responsibility legally embodied in the pact of Paris which "outlawed" war as an instrument of national policy.

The American Slovak deputation of five members, which brings the original documents of Pittsburg signed between the Czechs and Slovaks in 1918 as a basis for the later unity which led to the establishment of Czechoslovakia, arrived here last night.

During the stay they will visit President Beneš, the American Minister, Wilbur J. Carr; Premier Hodza, and Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta. The party landed at Gdynia and after a short stay at Warsaw first visited the Rev. Andreus Hlinka, leader of the Slovak autonomists, at his home in Slovakia.

In the Government deputation to Poland was Karl Sidor, a deputy of the Hlinka Party. During his stay at Warsaw, Mr. Sidor had a talk with Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister. According to press reports here this morning, Mr. Sidor concluded from this conversation that important negotiations between Poland and Czechoslovakia would soon begin. This in his opinion will lead to clarification and improvement of the relations between these two States.

The political organization of the Polish Roman Catholics, according to another report today, also expresses sympathy for Czechoslovakia and declares that destruction of Czechoslovakia would mean the encirclement of Poland and lead to the creation of a hegemony in Europe which would endanger Poland. All the problems between Poland and Czechoslovakia, they declare, should be settled by direct negotiations.



Wide World

Wilbur J. Carr
Career Diplomat, Keeps Washington Posted on Czech Affairs

Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

length of the western coast of the island of Kyushu.

The craft apparently dropped neither bombs nor leaflets. It was Japan's second "bloodless air raid" in 10 days. Chinese planes on May 20 dropped leaflets on a 2,500-mile round trip flight from Hankow.

Japanese authorities were mystified over the raid, fearing it might presagé a mass attack. They appeared more alarmed than if the planes actually had dropped bombs.

Coming from the south, the planes first flew over Kagoshima, at the southern end of Kyushu. Then they flew north as far as Fukuoka and Moji, at the island's northwestern tip. Then they disappeared. The "raiders" had taken a sea route from the south, thus avoiding airplane carriers in the East China Sea and big Japanese air bases on the northwestern coast of Kyushu.

SHANGHAI, May 31 (AP)—Canton, through which most of China's munitions from abroad pass, was raided today for the fourth successive time. Chinese, however, said that four of 22 attacking planes were shot down.

Reports from Canton yesterday officially estimated 600 fatalities, and 900 injured as a result of the air raid on the city, May 28. Previous official reports listed the fatalities at 500.

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Government Ends Strike in Paris In Metal Trades

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—A long-standing dispute between metal workers of the Paris region and their employers, which sent 160,000 workers out on strike April 15, has been settled by a collective labor contract signed after Government arbitration.

The contract solved one of the Government's most difficult national defense problems—strikes and strike threats in industries manufacturing armored cars, tanks, gun carriages and other war materials.

Terms of the agreement were not announced.

It will become operative six weeks hence after the Government considers protests filed against the agreement by labor and employer minority groups.

The contract was signed by the main Employers' Association and the André Citroen Company, only large factory outside the Association. The three largest metal workers' unions signed for labor.

Strike in Jamaica Ends

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31 (AP)—A week-old strike of dock workers, which precipitated a wave of labor disorders, ended on May 28, when leaders of the strike accepted a compromise wage increase offered by shipping companies.

A new wage scale of 20 to 22 cents an hour was established, representing a six-cent increase over the old scale. Double pay was provided for overtime. The workers had demanded 25 cents an hour.

Several fatalities, a number of injuries and about 80 arrests were reported in the riots which disturbed the island. The British cruiser Ajax was hurriedly summoned from Bermuda while special police and militia units guarded the properties from rioting strikers.

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Republicans Told By Landon to Rid U.S. of Dictation

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas called on the Republican Party May 28 to resolve to "free this country from all oppressive dictation," whether by Government, industry, finance, or labor.

Addressing the annual New York State Young Republican Clubs convention, Mr. Landon declared that the Republican Party, equally with the Democratic Party, "derives from Thomas Jefferson, the individualist, the decentralist, the opponent of oppression, and the enemy of omnipotent planning."

Calling his speech "The Opportunity of the Republican Party," the 1936 Republican standard bearer declared that the Party might attract "practical liberals" by opposing oppression.

The Party, he continued, "must resolve to free this country from all oppressive dictation, whether by bureaucratic official or financier, whether by industrialist or by labor leader, whether by public money or by private money, whether by the force of the militia or by the force of the mob.

Platform for G. O. P.

"If the Republican Party can take so broad and honest a view of its mission," he continued, "it will last through a multitude of years. It will stand as a bulwark against hitherto unknown oppression in America. It will be of immeasurable service in time of need."

He continued: "I don't want to see the pendulum swing back to the dominant rampant individualism of old. Neither do I want to see it swing toward the complete elimination of individualism with the destruction of all the precious freedom that makes democracy.

Views on Monopolies

"We have failed to check our monopolies. They must be checked, and there is little difference between a private monopoly and a Government monopoly. It is still a monopoly."

Mr. Landon declared, however, that re-employment of 12,000,000 men and women was the nation's first problem and added:

"I don't want to be personal about this, but it is too bad we don't have somebody in Washington who can get the job done."

Government and Business

Reviewing the relationship of Government and private enterprise in other periods of American history, Mr. Landon said:

"There is a very marked difference between the program of the former Progressive Party, the ideas of President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan, and those of our present Chief Executive.

"The program of these earlier leaders was for Government to tell business what it could not do in the way of anti-social practices. Our Chief Executive today continually tires to tell business and agriculture—to tell you and me—what we must do to be wise and competent according to his lights."

"There is a world of difference between these two conceptions," he argued, "—the difference between policing and management—between the law telling business what it cannot do and one mortal man telling it what it must do."

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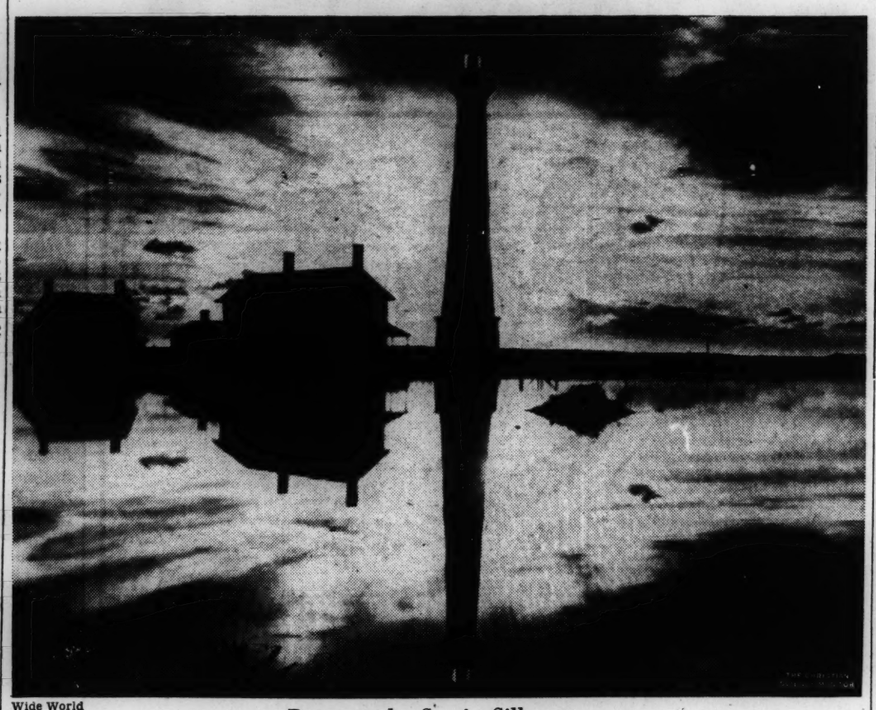
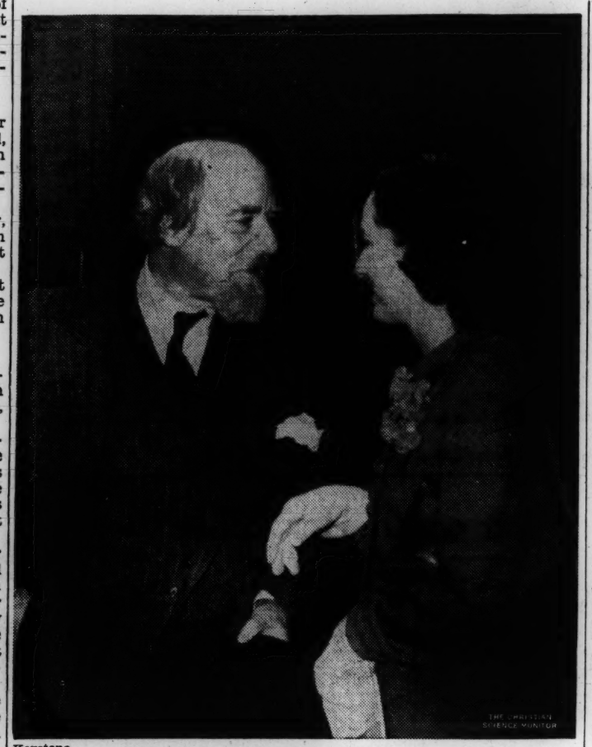


Wide World

Down to the Sea in Silhouette

The historic Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, one of the tallest in the world, may become part of the National Seashore Park, authorized on the outer banks of North Carolina. The Federal Government proposes to preserve 75 miles of unspoiled beach there. The old light is now owned by North Carolina, which now has a State Park on the site.



Keystone

Augustus John and Daughter Vivian

The British portraitist has been holding his first one-man show in nine years at Tooth's Galleries, London, just around the corner from the Royal Academy, from which the artist recently resigned. His action followed his opinion that the Academy has been too severe on modern art.

Harlan Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

evicted from his home at the Verda camp of the Harlan-Wallis Coal Company.

He said that he left London for Harlan on the 9:30 a. m. bus last Friday. Mr. McMahon asked him if, when he arrived in Harlan, he saw Allen Bowlin, another Deputy Sheriff defendant here.

This was as far as he got. Defense counsel was on guard and quicker with its objection this time. What had happened was never disclosed to the jury. But it was charged in Harlan Sunday night by George Titler, United Mine Workers of America organizer for the County, that Mr. Scott was accosted by Mr. Bowlin who threatened him with a pistol and hinted a punishment for the testimony he delivered in court here last week.

The Huff testimony is explainable by the fact that the defendants in the Harlan trial moved back en masse to their home county over the week ends. They are required to be present here while the Court is in session, but are free to go home when it is in recess. When this correspondent also went to Harlan over the week end and sauntered over to the now famous Courthouse there to see its so-called "whispering room" where much of the alleged intimidation of Harlan labor is supposed to have been planned he was somewhat startled to find both former Sheriff Theodore Middleton and former Deputy Sheriff Ben Unthank, two of the most prominent witnesses, in the Sheriff's office. The nephew of Mr. Middleton is the current Sheriff of Harlan. Others of the defendants were encountered from time to time in the streets of Harlan and in most of the mining camps which dot the country.

Rain on the "Bastille"

But yesterday they had to be back in London, as the trial went on despite the holiday. Meantime back in Harlan where the streets were again clear of defendants in the trial, miners came in from the Union camps to celebrate with the aid of Gov. Albert B. "Happy" Chandler the fact that beginning today the hired Deputy Sheriff system is no more. A bill passed by the Kentucky Legislature forbids companies to select or pay their own deputies as they have in the past, a practice which labor leaders contend has been at the root of much of the labor troubles which have beset Harlan for so long.

The celebration was not a particular success. Many of the non-union mines were operating. Union leaders commented with resignation that apparently the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association still controls at least the weather when rain began to come down in sheets.

© Harris & Ewing

Supreme Court Crier

Thomas Perry Lippitt, a native of Washington, D. C., succeeds Thomas E. Waggaman, who was recently promoted to the post of Court Marshal.

Envoy Host to Ickes, Bride

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, and his bride of a week, met the Duke and Duchess of Kent and Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain at a dinner last night, given by Joseph P. Kennedy, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Kennedy. Lord and Lady Astor and the Winston Churchills also were among the 39 guests.

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President Back; Novel Post Office Plans Approved

HYDE PARK, N. Y., May 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt wound up three days of rest and recreation at home last night and headed back to the White House for a conference today with Congressional leaders.

The last thing the President did was to ride over his farm lands.

Earlier in the day, he drove to Rhinebeck, up the Hudson River from here, and approved plans for the new $16,000 Post Office there. His aides announced that bids for the new building would be advertised by the Treasury Department.

The structure is to be held to the tradition of the Dutch country in which it is to be located and from which the President came. It is to follow the general outline of a 1½-story farm house which Hendrik Kip, a Dutch settler, built in 1700 at Rhinebeck and will contain part of the original Kip homestone.

Known as Beekman House because of its long ownership by Henry Beekman and his heirs, the home is now a ruins. Among parts of it salvaged are the cornerstone, bearing Kip's initials, and a pane of glass which was in the house when George Washington visited it during the American Revolution. Both of these will be placed on exhibition in the lobby.

Pacific Coast Bund Arouses Anti-Nazis

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 (AP)—Hundreds of uniformed sympathizers of Adolf Hitler, meeting here for a two-day convention of the Pacific Coast German-American Bund, were jeered and hooted by 2,000 marching anti-Nazi demonstrators.

The demonstration Sunday night twice threatened to get out of the hands of 65 police, led by Police Chief William Quinn. Four men were arrested on peace disturbance charges.

As a turbulent crowd milled outside California Hall, the Bund's opening session was called to order by Henry Lage, San Francisco Bund President. A band played German music. The Nazi salute became almost unanimous. Swastikas and American flags on the platform vied for honors.

Herman Schwinn of Los Angeles, Pacific coast Bund organizer and principal speaker, said the convention was called to "give you an idea of the greatness of our movement."

Cleveland Relief At Crisis as State Action Is Sought

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31 (AP)—Cleveland and the State of Ohio tossed another relief crisis back and forth at each other yesterday while hundreds of thousands of persons wondered where their food will come from after today.

"We won't take another step—it's up to the State Legislature," said Mayor Harold H. Burton.

State Representative Frank Coady, member of the Legislature's Relief Investigating Committee, replied "the Mayor knows as well as I do that nothing will be forthcoming from the Legislature next Wednesday. He might as well prepare another stopgap now."

One-fourth of this metropolitan area is dependent on some sort of relief. Of this, some 87,000 persons are on direct relief for which regular funds were exhausted a month ago. Cleveland has been rigging up emergency funds week by week. The last of these runs out today.

The State Legislature convened May 16 to take up the problem but so far, has only had a committee out on a tour of investigation.

Chairman A. Lee Fair of the investigating committee said that a report will be presented to the House at once. He said it was "obvious from the outset that there is an urgent need for funds particularly in the larger cities."

Chairman Fair said the committee would present two proposals, one of which calls for a 50-50 matching of funds by State and local governments.

Representatives of Ohio's larger cities have asked the Legislature to appropriate $17,000,000 for relief for the remainder of 1938.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Monkey and the Moon

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

The King and Queen of the monkeys were once sitting in the top of a tree watching the moon rise.

"How beautiful it is!" said the King of the monkeys.

"It looks dusty to me," said the Queen, who was feeling a little cross about something.

"Dusty?" repeated the King in surprise. "Are you sure you said, 'dusty'?"

"Dusty," said the Queen obstinately.

"Why, so it is!" said the King, who usually ended by agreeing with her, and he sent out messages to all the monkey people for a volunteer willing to burnish up the moon.

For a long time no one offered, for the monkeys felt the undertaking would be dangerous. But at last a young monkey, anxious to make a name for himself, said he would go.

The King gave him too balloons, two parachutes, two sandwiches, and two feather dusters.

Higher and higher he rose in the air until the world grew far off and wrinkled below him. When he had eaten one sandwich he ate the second one. Darkness came, and with the darkness the moon. The moon rose, and the monkey and his balloons rose towards it. The silver light grew brighter and brighter and brighter until the young monkey had to screw up his eyes not to be blinded by it. But even then he saw that the Queen was right. The moon was dusty.

The Monkey Began to Work

Just then the cords of the balloon became caught in the moon, and rose no further. The young monkey began whisking and whisking at the moon's face with one of his feather dusters.

Suddenly the moon sneezed, and in his startlement the monkey dropped his duster which fell for a day and night before it got caught in the fronds of a palm tree far, far below on the earth.

"What did you sneeze for?" asked the monkey.

"Why are you tickling me?" asked the moon.

"The Queen says that you're dusty," said the monkey. "You aren't as bright, she says, as when she was young."

"Mercy me!" said the moon. "I hadn't noticed at all. Do you think anyone else has seen it?"

"I don't know," said the monkey, "but she's certainly right. Just look at all the dust that's settled on me."

"Mercy me!" said the moon again. "Pray go at it once more. I feel quite ashamed to have the Queen think I've neglected myself. Indeed I do."

The monkey took the second feather duster and worked hard all night. By the time the moon was sinking, there was scarcely a speck of dust to be seen anywhere on him. Unfortunately, it was impossible to disentangle the ropes of the balloon from the moon.

"Never mind. I'll rub it off on the horizon easily," said the moon. "I'm ever so much obliged to you. I am indeed."

On the Way Down

By this time, the moon, the balloon and the monkey were quite near the earth. All that the monkey had to do was to say good-by to the moon, seize a parachute in each hand and leap downwards.

He made a very spectacular descent, admired by two elephants, a lion and seventy-six zebras, who all followed him to the palace of the monkey King and Queen.

The King wished to reward him immediately, but the Queen said:

"Seeing's believing."

So that night the entire jungle left off its usual occupations to watch the moon rise. It was a very anxious time for the young monkey. Suppose the Queen said she didn't see any difference. He might have his head cut off for losing the two balloons, and the two dusters, for eating the two sandwiches, and using the two parachutes.

As the moon began to rise, there was an anxious silence through all the jungle. Not a monkey stirred, not a bat flew past. There never was such a silence. Even the King nearly choked rather than cough. The moon stood very bright and round in the sky, and it, too, seemed to be looking rather anxiously at the Queen.

Everyone jumped.

The Queen was speaking.

"Yes," she said softly, "now it looks just as it used to look when I was young."

Everyone cheered, and the moon looked relieved. And the King made the young monkey Prime Minister, Supreme General and Minister of the Cocoanuts. But his greatest title was He Who Dusted Off The Moon.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Moon Rose, and the Monkey and His Balloons Rose Toward It — A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Birds' Singing Lessons

The woods and hedgerows are full of young birds at this season of the year, and it is amusing to watch the youngsters at their singing lessons, and listen to their first little whispered attempts to follow the lead of their parents.

The chaffinch, who nested in an old apple tree, is patiently trying to teach his five infants the ancient, tribal song, but while they easily get the call-notes, "Pink, pink," the more difficult part needs a lot of practice before it is perfect. Quaint little creatures they look as they stretch their necks and strain their throats in an effort to sing the notes correctly. Presently they will, no doubt, master it, but at the moment their endeavors are not very successful. Morning after morning, as soon as the sun lights the sky, they clamber onto a branch and try to echo tneir father's brave song.

On the commons the baby yellowhammers are finding it equally difficult to master the "Little bit of bread and n-o-o cheese" song of their parents. It takes a great deal of practice to get the "no-o-o cheese" notes, a bit that eludes their baby voices.

The wren takes great pains to teach the happy little song we hear as we walk along the lanes. From the ivied stump in which the domed nursery is built, the parent bird sings joyously, but it takes many lessons before the young wrens can fling out their tidings of good cheer in faithful imitation.

Baby thrushes and blackbirds require no singing lessons. Their songs come quite naturally after listening to the almost ceaseless concerts given by the old birds, for there is no more persistent singer than the song thrush, and the blackbird's fluting greets the dawn with unflagging energy, and his mellow notes announce the coming of dusk.

Apparently some young birds, like some young folks, are born musicians, while others only acquire their singing abilities after long practice and many lessons.

Sweets, Please!

Long, long ago, at the very dawn of history, sweets were unknown. Think of that. What would a world be like without sweets?

There was never a time when children did not want sweet things to eat, but in those far-away days they had to be satisfied with fruit, honey, and berries. Long before printing was invented—over three thousand years ago, in fact—a writer told of "vendors of honey balls, spiced seeds, and fruits sweetened with a coating of honey."

The first people to make sweets were the Egyptians, and the Greeks soon followed their example. They used to eat honey balls, and highly colored, preserved flower petals. So did the Romans, but they improved on the earlier recipes. Anyone who could invent new flavorings, or combinations of ingredients, was a very important personage in a Roman community.

When archaeologists were excavating the ruins of Herculaneum, they actually found traces of a confectioner's shop, with molds and implements practically the same as those used in the most modern sweet factories.

The people of the countries where sugar cane grew had, of course, always known how good it was to eat. They used to chew it, and sometimes they mixed it with other things to make it into comfits. It was not until the seventh century, however, that sugar cane found its way, through China, to Persia where the first sugar-refining works were built.

As time went on, sugar cane became known all over the world. The first consignment of cane imported by Britain came from Venice in 1319 and weighed 100,000 lbs.! Everyone wanted to try the new sweetmeat, but few could afford to buy it, so the confectioners set to work to bring down the price. But even then it was still too costly, and for a long time sweets remained a rare luxury, the children of poor people hardly ever seeing, far less tasting, them.

Nowadays, we are glad to say, everything has changed. Sweets are made by the ton, instead of by the ounce as they used to be. Everyone buys them, and even the cheapest kinds are bigger, better, prettier, and purer than the ones kings and queens used to eat in olden days!

Mary Jones and Her Bible

This is the true story of a little Welsh girl named Mary Jones and of how, through her perseverance and devotion, she was the means of establishing a great society.

Mary was born in the year 1780, and lived with her parents in a cottage in the village of Llanfihangel among the mountains of Wales. She could neither read nor write, but when the loom on which her father did his weaving was put away for the night, she would sit with him by the stone hearth and listen to the stories he told of David and Goliath, and Joseph and his brethren, and other tales from the Bible. In those days Welsh Bibles were scarce, and Mary's parents were too poor to buy one, but they took her with them to the Bible Reading Meetings, and very soon a great longing sprang up in her heart to have a Bible of her own and to learn how to read it.

When Mary was ten a lovely thing happened—a way opened for her to go to school. This meant that she had to get up an hour earlier so as to help her mother with the work of the house before setting out barefoot on the two-mile tramp to the schoolhouse, but this was no hardship to the eager little girl.

Soon after this a Sunday School was also started, and in order that she might be able to study her Sunday lessons, a kind friend invited her to visit her farm every Saturday evening and to use her Bible.

It was then that she made up her mind to save enough money to buy a Bible, and she began to earn a few coins by doing little jobs to help her neighbors, storing them in a wooden box her father made for her. This went on for six years before she had enough, and then she was faced with a journey of 25 miles over the mountains to the home of a Mr. Charles of Bala, who she was told could sell her one. She was warned, however, that his stock might be sold out, or promised, by the time she got there, and that the long tramp might be in vain.

Nothing daunted, Mary set out one bright morning as soon as it was light, having borrowed a wallet in which to carry the precious Book home. She had only one pair of shoes, and they were so prized a possession that she decided not to wear them until she reached Bala, but to keep them safe in the wallet. And so we see Mary, in the clear light of dawn, making her way eagerly up hill and down dale, with nothing to protect her feet from the sharp stones of the mountain sides, hurrying forward with one thought in her mind, that when she came back that way she would have her very own Bible with her.

It was too late to see Mr. Charles that evening, but a kindly old minister gave her shelter for the night, and took her to his house very early the next day. How timid Mary felt! But after a few words of explanation she took courage, and was soon telling Mr. Charles about her home, her school, her Sunday School, and the friend who had lent her her Bible.

Then came the blow. Mr. Charles had no Bible to sell. The consignment that he had received from London was sold out, and no more were going to be printed. The news was too much for Mary, and dropping into the nearest seat she buried her face in her hands.

At first Mr. Charles could think of nothing to do, and then he crossed the room to a cupboard, and taking a Bible of his own from it, gave it to her.

"Difficult as it is for me to spare you one," he said, "it is impossible, simply impossible, to refuse you."

So that was how Mary Jones got her Bible. But things did not stop there. So impressed was Mr. Charles by the young girl's enthusiasm that he went to London to tell her story, and to make an appeal for more Welsh Bibles to be published. Those who heard him were deeply touched. "Mr. Charles," said a clergyman, "surely a society might be formed for the purpose; and if for Wales, why not for the world?"

And that was how the British and Foreign Bible Society began.

In the great collection of Bibles at the headquarters of the Society in London, may be seen the old, worn copy that Mary carried over the Welsh mountains.

Drawn by K. R. Bernard for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Jack Horner

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner,
Eating a Christmas pie;
He put in his thumb, and took out a plum,
And said, "What a good boy am I!"

OLD NURSERY RHYME

Invitation to Read

Book Reviews

Hans Christian Andersen's wonderful fairy stories have brought pleasure to generations of children and grownups and now they reappear in a new book called "It's Perfectly True." Mr. Paul Leyssac, himself a Dane, has made an entirely new translation of his fellow countryman's best stories.

Hugh Walpole tells us in his foreword that Mr. Leyssac is perfectly fitted to bring these tales to us as Andersen intended them to be told. Mr. Leyssac heard them told in his childhood by his mother who actually had heard Andersen tell them, and thus he brings to this book the art, charm and ease of the true story-teller. He delighted large audiences when he told these stories in person and on the radio, both in England and America.

Richard Bennett has made spirited and decorative drawings for this distinguished book. You will find some of your old favorites such as "The Ugly Duckling," "The Little Match Girl," and "The Princess on the Pea," retold in a new manner and you will enjoy finding some entirely new to you. This is a genuine treat for the whole family. Do follow Mr. Walpole's advice! He says of these stories: "They must be read aloud; don't say to yourself that everyone has read them already . . . even the familiar ones take on a new kind of life in this translation." Here is a book that deserves a permanent place in the home, school or public library!

Making Toys

The fun of making your own toys can be yours by following the simple directions, practical advice about tools and materials and the ideas for your own toy workshop: all these to be found in a book "The Home Toy Shop," by Nina R. Jordan.

"Patty-the-Cat was an old gray inner tube. Now she is a toy cat with a friendly smile. She has a tiny red tongue, floppy paws and tail, and button eyes with green thread centers."

If you want a Patty-the-Cat or a parachute or some musical toys, learn to make them in this book written especially for boys and girls, printed in large clear type and illustrated with exact patterns and pictures. Plan to include this book in your vacation reading list for it will prove to be a treasure chest full of fun and surprises whether you stay at home, go to camp, the country or seashore.

Do You Want to Laugh?

In a book called "Till Potatoes Grow On Trees," by Emma Brock, you will find nine funny stories. If you're six or under, ask Mother or Dad to read them to you, and if you are older you'll enjoy reading them yourself.

Sudden Mary, "who was as lively as a goat and no safer," had many an adventure. She was sudden when she stepped into the cat's saucer of milk and she was sudden when she tried to mop up the milk. What happened when Mary picked up the garden hose is a story that will make you laugh! Paul, a farmer who thought the pigs should be scrubbed, Sue with the blue nose, and the Blue-Ribbon Lamb who got caught in the traffic, are all part of the fun in this jolly book with merry pictures of the characters and their laughable experiences.

"Bandmaster's Holiday," by Jack Bechdolt, is a tale of the circus and has for its hero, Barko a musical seal, who was the leader of the Symphonic Orchestra in Captain Billy Baxter's World Famous Trained Dog and Pony Show and Educational Zoo.

Barko, the Maestro

You will want to read of Barko's wonderful performance when with a bandmaster's cap of blue and gold and a glistening baton of gold and silver quivering on the tip of his nose he appeared on a raised pulpit in the center arena and took the applause of the audience. Then he rapped on his pulpit with the baton and called the orchestra to attention and they played a song, you might think, if you had a good imagination, sounded like "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze."

One day something happened and Barko found himself in the middle of a stubby field and separated from Captain Billy Baxter's Circus. His holiday began here. How he found the ocean for the first time and what happened to him after this is further fun for Barko and the reader. It was a small boy, fond of music, who finally brought Barko back to his musical career. Pictures in soft brown and blue tones add to the fun and attractiveness of this little book for seven-to-ten-year-olds.

Andy and the Lion

"Andy and the Lion," by James Daugherty, will please boys, for it tells of a small boy's experiences with a lion. It is a tale of kindness remembered, or the power of gratitude. Andy was a country boy and one day he took a book about lions from the library and he read, and he read, and he read all about lions. A real story about what happened when Andy met a lion on his way to school is built up page by page in this book of fun and imagination. We won't tell you what Andy did for the lion or what happened at the circus later. Read all about it and enjoy James Daugherty's pictures that grow and grow as the story progresses.

Another book we promise you will make you chuckle and sometimes make you laugh right out loud is "The Cautious Carp and Other Fables in Pictures," by Nicholas Radlov, a Russian artist. This is a gay picture book first enjoyed by Russian boys and girls and now translated into English for your enjoyment. The stories, told mostly in a series of pictures, are animal fables. "The Kind Duck" is one of our favorites.

There's fun a plenty as you follow the fortunes of these animal friends in the pictures and in the wee lines that accompany them.

So we say as Mr. Radlov does on the last page of this delightful book:

"We've no other happy tales to tell.
Good night, little children. Sleep tight. Sleep well."

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

It's Perfectly True and Other Stories, by Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Paul Leyssac. Illustrated by Richard Bennett. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.50.

The Home Toy Shop, by Nina R. Jordan. Illustrated by the author. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. $2.

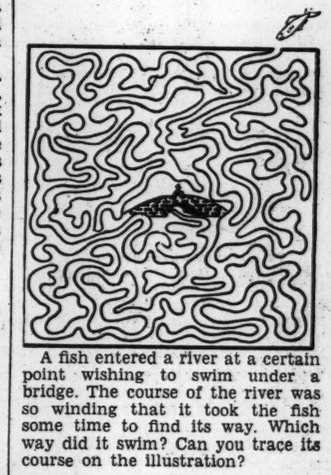
Till Potatoes Grow on Trees, by Emma Brock. Drawings by the author. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.75

Bandmaster's Holiday, by Jack Bechdolt. Pictures by Decie Merwin. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

Andy and the Lion, by James Daugherty. Illustrated by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

The Cautious Carp and Other Fables in Pictures, by Nicholas Radlov. Printed in three colors throughout. New York: Coward, McCann, Inc. $1.50.

Which Way Did the Fish Swim?



A fish entered a river at a certain point wishing to swim under a bridge. The course of the river was so winding that it took the fish some time to find its way. Which way did it swim? Can you trace its course on the illustration?

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Eden Contention: Democracies Must Work in Unison

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Democracies must show themselves capable of united effort comparable to that which totalitarian nations have displayed, if they are to uphold their ideals and see them prevail.

This was the contention of Mr. Anthony Eden, lately British Foreign Secretary, in a St. George's Day address here.

"A democratic state," Mr. Eden said, "depends for its successful working upon the corporate effort of all its citizens. Once let it deviate from the narrow path too far, either to the left or to the right, and democracy degenerates rapidly into license on the one hand or repressive restrictions upon liberty on the other, either of which inevitably leads to tyranny. And then democracy is doomed. Therefore, to keep our democratic faith and practise intact in face of the forces now loose in the world calls for a remarkable combination of wisdom, courage, and restraint, of prudent leadership and sustained national effort."

Going on to refer to events elsewhere, Mr. Eden continued, "I am a convinced believer in democracy, yet it would be foolish, perhaps fatal to the very survival of democracy, to ignore the stupendous achievements realized under other forms of government. A truly immense effort has been made in the last few years by autocratic states for the fulfillment of the purposes they have set before them. Their methods cannot be ours, but we should not fail to note the passionate fervor with which they are being pursued.

"The lesson is there to read. If we are to uphold our ideals, our conception of life, both national and international, if we are to see them prevail, then a comparable effort must be made by us and an equal spirit be roused."

He added, "This is a time when every endeavor should surely be made to promote national unity, for it is only as a united nation that we can give of our best; and we have to give of our best, and that now, or risk losing the things we treasure most. Party warfare for its own sake should have no place in the scheme of things today. A united effort for the spiritual and material rearmament of the Nation is the need of the hour.

"We cannot ignore the somber realities that confront us, but let us equally bear witness to our faith, the faith that inspires all English-speaking peoples, the leaven that has leavened our long proud history. It is for us . . . to see that this great heritage of liberty and temperance shall not perish from the earth."

Trajan-Age Road Traced in Search At Port of Ostia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy — Excavations at the old Roman port of Ostia ordered by Premier Mussolini in preparation for the Universal Exhibition expected to be held in Rome in 1942 have begun to yield important results.

Already private buildings of noble construction have been uncovered, dating from the Trajan Age, and featuring some mural paintings. A road has been traced, leading to a piazza occupied by a big building, probably a meeting hall of the Ostian Corporations. Another building of several floors has vaulted arches in a state of perfect preservation beneath which glimpses may be obtained of further constructions and rooms which are to be subsequently uncovered.

Among notable early finds in this richly historic area are a marble relief constituting the frieze of a building and representing Dionisius; a sarcophagus of late Roman date in some ways resembling those of the Christian era; and a group of interesting inscriptions, one of which refers to a temple and forum as yet unknown, and which the new excavations are expected to bring to light.

Trees Distributed To Oregon Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—More than 500,000 forest tree seedlings are being shipped to farmers by the Forestry Department of the State, to establish woodlands, shelterbelts and windbreaks. The trees include Douglas fir, Port Orford cedar and Ponderosa pine, and were grown at the Department nursery near Corvallis, which serves as laboratory for the School of Forestry at Oregon State College.

J. W. Ferguson, State Forester, explains that the Department has been buying trees from all parts of the world and placing them in the nursery as experimental projects, to determine their adaptability to the Oregon climate. While many of these have been found unsuitable, a number of new trees have been distributed, in small numbers, to certain sections of the State.

Sociological Offices In Centralizing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Two State divisions, quartered in San Francisco, are moving to the Capital, Mrs. Florence L. Turner, State Director of Social Welfare, has stated. They are the State Division of Adoptions and the State Division of Boarding Homes.

The move is in keeping with Gov. Frank F. Merriam's plan to keep State offices in the Capital and to centralize all of the Social Welfare Department's activities. Eight employees with a monthly pay roll of $1,200, will be brought here through the transfer, and others are to be made later, Mrs. Turner added.

Through work of one division, children are placed for adoption; through the other homes are inspected where children and elderly persons are boarded, in accordance with State requirements.

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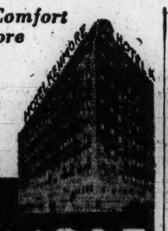

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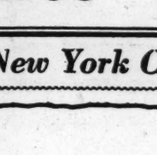

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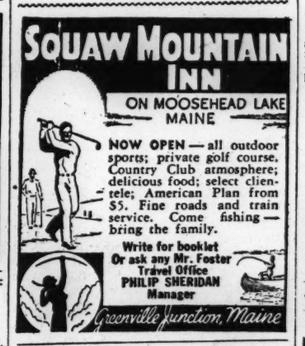

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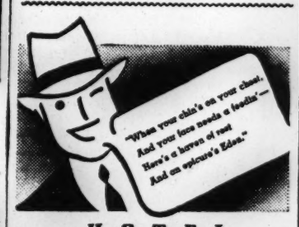

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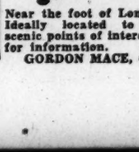

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Mozart of the Champs Elysées

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

If the contemporary pictures may be trusted there was certainly a touch of Paganini about him—a Paganini with pince-nez and long side-whiskers. To the excited imagination of audiences he seemed, we are assured, a messenger from another, stranger world. "Whether it was his extreme thinness, which exaggerated his height, or whether it was his hawk-like nose, his whole appearance was unreal. He had long, wavy hair and a remarkably high-arched brow, and when he started playing he looked more remarkable than ever. He and his cello seemed fused into one, like a centaur, and he seemed to be leaping through space on a magic steed. His audience felt that there was something daemonic about him, a feeling that was accentuated by that curious glitter in the eyes . . ."

There you have the virtuoso. Now for a glimpse of the composer. "He was often to be seen strolling through the park at Baden on his way to rehearsals, in yellow trousers and waistcoat, a light blue velvet coat, gray gloves and a gray hat, looking like a grotesque character escaped from one of his own operettas."

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The subject of both these descriptions is—Offenbach! They are taken from S. Kracauer's "Offenbach and the Paris of his Time." (London, Constable: 18s. net; New York: Knopf. $4) and at once establish the "key" of a period, bizarre as a dream, when all Paris was an operetta stage. All the men and women and even the crowds in this lively book play their fantastic parts to perfection—or so it seems to a reader in these drabber, radio-ridden days.

Offenbach, originally Levy, was the son of a Jewish cantor, a versatile teacher of music. Ever a man of the theater, young Jakob made an effective entrance. He began life in "a street filled with old-clothes shops in the second-hand dealers' quarter of Cologne, where musty smells mingled with the music that echoed all day long from his father's house."

Fourteen years later we see the "infant" prodigy and his father interviewing old Cherubini at the Paris Conservatoire. There existed a regulation which banned foreigners and every musician knows Cherubini's passion for rules. But, as the author dryly remarks, Papa Offenbach was used to bargaining with the elders of the Jewish community of Cologne about the amount of his salary. Perhaps to stop the loving father's volubility the boy is allowed to play a piece at sight and before he has finished Cherubini exclaims, "You are a pupil of the Conservatoire!" Ten years before, under the same regulations, he had turned down the 12-year-old Liszt.

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Thus began one of the most astonishing careers that ever fell to the lot of a composer. Musical readers will regret that Herr Kracauer really tells us very little about the musician, his music, or the man. Obviously he is so fascinated—and who is not?—by a background rich in personalities, pageantry and masquerade, that the limelight constantly shifts and the composer is often lost in the multi-colored crowd.

In passing let us take just one glance at the social and political drama staged and produced by the times. One June evening in 1869, Halévy, Offenbach's chief collaborator, attended a performance of "Faust" at the Opéra. The elections were taking place and he had passed through noisy crowds surging along the boulevards. Leaving his seat he went behind the stage and looked down from a window into the street. "Below him was a forest of heads, which opened to make way for a shining regiment of cavalry . . ." The music of the Soldiers' Chorus on the stage mingled with the noise of horses' hoofs outside. In a moment there was an uproar: "Hats and helmets started flying, clothes and uniforms were torn to tatters . . ."

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Unable to bear the sight Halévy returned to his stall. "The boxes were filled with glittering diamonds and jaunty uniforms. The stage represented the interior of a sumptuous palace . . . Halévy asked himself in dismay which was the illusion and which the reality." Herr Kracauer claims that the political satire of Offenbach's operettas had done more than anything else to destroy the Second Empire. Is not this going a little too far? Comic in some senses the Second Empire may have been, but scarcely comic enough to be wrecked by comic opera.

Obviously the author's knowledge of music is slight. He even confuses political with musical values. Solemnly pitting Offenbach against Wagner, of all people, he alleges that the pessimism of the latter's mythological music dramas "aggravated the political impotence of the German bourgeoisie." Offenbach, on the other hand, uses similar raw material" to make satires in which he playfully put topsy-turvy political conditions to rights." Beerbohm Tree once said that a work of art should make one say "Ah!" and not "Ugh!" In contrasting the two composers Herr Kracauer gives Offenbach all the "Ahs!" and Wagner all the "Ughs!" It would be unkind to suggest that Offenbach is easier to understand.

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Rossin, perhaps after one of those excellent dinners he liked so much, flatteringly described Offenbach as "the Mozart of the Champs Elysées". The tribute had a certain aptness. To both men thought came naturally in terms of music, just as to most of us it comes in words. The musical stream flowed unceasingly. Saint-Saëns observed that Offenbach's scores swarmed with microscopic little notes, like flies' feet, and out of sheer hurry barely touched the paper. Like Mozart he could do the actual writing of a score anywhere, under any conditions, even while talking and joking. He had a specially constructed desk in his carriage: "the carriage jerked forward, stopped and rattled on again, but Offenbach went on covering the paper with notes, heedless of the traffic." He had an extraordinary flair for the theater and his sensitiveness to the currents of public taste was almost uncanny.

We are given a peep or two into the glittering salons where in early days Offenbach adventured as a virtuoso. Apparently even in Louis Philippe's time hostesses often got their music for nothing by selling to their obliging friends tickets for the artists' recital. The virtuoso, as we have seen, had to look one. A sinister personality, suggestive of a private interest in the sulphur industry, was a big asset, particularly to players of stringed instruments. Not only did audiences like their brimstone with treacle, in the shape of tunes, but they adored the bewitching cacophony of the farmyard. Offenbach followed the example of Paganini's barndoor imitations ("The Vagaries of the Farmyard") by writing a "farmyard waltz," full of the barking of dogs and the quacking of geese. Now, alas, recital-givers only imitate one another.

Herr Kracauer is deeply interested in Offenbach's librettos and their alleged political implications, but the scores which set all Europe singing and humming and raised their composer to a dizzy popularity receive a musical attention that is conspicuous chiefly by its absence. This failing, however, will scarcely affect the ordinary reader, who is given a full and vivid picture of a fascinating period.

Marjorie Lawrence

Marian Anderson

The Ann Arbor May Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Despite the absence of many "big names," the forty-fifth annual May Festival of the University of Michigan School of Music maintained a level of general excellence that was definitely above average, and achieved in two or three of the six concerts an intensity of emotional effect that few May Festival concerts have ever equalled, thanks largely to the presence of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra as the cornerstone of the programs.

To the distinguished contralto Marian Anderson went the honor of being soloist at the opening concert, and the ovation which the great audience accorded her for the Mozart "Alleluia," and aria from "Don Carlos" and a group of spirituals was richly earned. Yet when that opening concert was over Eugene Ormandy's reading of the Mozart D major Symphony was as eagerly remembered as the work of soloist.

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At the second concert advance interest was evenly divided between the first Ann Arbor performance of Rachmaninoff's setting of "The Bells" and Anton Rubinstein's performance of the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1. But despite a brilliant performance of "The Bells" by the Choral Union, 200 strong, under the baton of Dr. Earl William Moore, it proved a work not completely acceptable at a single hearing, and was all but forgotten in the furore caused by Rubinstein.

With a display of keyboard virtuosity that was breath-taking and a sense of dramatic values not always granted to the finest technicians, the Russian artist left the great audience cheering in as unrestrained a demonstration as this reporter has heard in more than a quarter century of Festival reviewing. Undeniably, part of the success was due to the fine support of the Philadelphia symphonists, but it was the artistry of the soloist which inspired such co-operation.

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There was one more profoundly emotional experience in store for the Festival audiences—the Saturday afternoon concert devoted to excerpts from Wagner's "Ring," with Marjorie Lawrence's commanding soprano providing liberal quotations from the role of Brünnhilde.

When the last great climax of the Immolation music from "Gotterdämmerung" had melted back into the glow of the gods' twilight, the great hall resounded for minutes after with the plaudits.

With a superb instrument at his command, especially in his string section, Ormandy was able to express the utmost of his understanding of the mighty score, and that understanding was profound indeed. This was no mere carnival of thunder and lightning, but a sweep of music that had something of the cosmic about it.

Of the other three concerts it need only be said that on Friday afternoon the Children's Chorus from the Ann Arbor schools gave its usual eager and precise response to Director Juva Higbee, singing for the first time in public Dorothy James's delightfully clever cantata, "Paul Bunyan," which celebrates gleefully the fabulous exploits of the legendary hero of the lumber camps; that Albert Spalding played the Brahms Violin Concerto irreproachably at the same concert; that Nino Martini's tenor voice shared honors on Friday evening with a masterful performance of the Sibelius Fifth Symphony and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," and that the Festival came to a gala conclusion with a concert version of "Carmen," ably conducted by Dr. Moore, in which the leading roles were sung by Bruna Castagna, Giovanni Martinelli, Richard Bonelli, Hilda Burke and Chase Baromeo.

Ralph Holmes

Poetic Text for a Documentary

The River, by Pare Lorentz. New York: Stackpole Sons. $2.

Occasionally—very occasionally, to be sure—a film is blessed with a script of such outstanding literary merit that one wishes it might be made available for the public in book form. Such was "The River," made by Pare Lorentz for the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. Obligingly, along come Stackpole Sons with a printed edition illustrated by about 70 still photographs, many of which were taken either from the film or by photographers on location.

The author-director modestly describes it as "utilitarian writing . . . intended as a functional text to accompany Mr. Virgil Thomson's score, and to fit the tempo of the sequences in the picture."

The text of "The River" does this, and more. Delivered with the film it served a complementary purpose. In black and white it is the primary content for which the stills provide a background. Functionally, it is a tightly packed collection of information presented through a poetic medium which never makes the mistake of interfering with the all-important facts of the case, whether geographic, economic, historic, or sociological. This is how Mr. Lorentz disseminates them:

From as far West as Idaho,
Down from the glacier peaks of the Rockies—
From as far East as New York,
Down from the turkey ridges of the Alleghenies
Down from Minnesota, twenty-five hundred miles,
The Mississippi River runs to the Gulf.

. . . . .

Down the Missouri three thousand miles from the Rockies;
Down the Ohio a thousand miles from the Alleghenies;

. . . . .

Carrying every rivulet and brook, creek and rill,
Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent—
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf.

This is no dry-as-dust textbook technique. Unmetrical but rhythmic, Mr. Lorentz's measures are caught up in refrains which progress to exciting climaxes. For instance:

New Orleans to Baton Rouge,
Baton Rouge to Natchez,
Natchez to Vicksburg,
Vicksburg to Memphis,
Memphis to Cairo—
We built a dyke a thousand miles long.

The narrative then tells how "we mined the soil for cotton" and "cut the top off" the Alleghenies, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and "built a hundred cities and a thousand towns—But at what a cost!" Quickly the text leaps from the mutilations upon what Mark Twain called "the Body of the Nation" to the floods of 1937. Again the refrain occurs, but on a different note:

New Orleans to Baton Rouge—
Baton Rouge to Natchez—
Natchez to Vicksburg—
Vicksburg to Memphis—
Memphis to Cairo—
A thousand miles down the levee the long vigil starts.

. . . . .

A thousand miles to go,
A thousand miles of levee to hold—

Mr. Lorentz writes in prose as he departs from the things that have been and describes briefly the things that are—the flood control, navigation and power projects, the conservation and resettlement efforts. But in the epilogue he reverts to the rhythmic refrain. Mr. Lorentz's stature as both writer and film director stands firm and certain, like the mighty Muscle Shoals Dam itself.

The Evanston Festival

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Honegger's symphonic psalm, "King David," which opened the music festival at Evanston, Ill., May 17, left little doubt in the ears of fastidious listeners as to the worth and skill of the chorus that negotiated an exceptionally difficult work. Northwestern University Festival Association, which now controls the music making, may well congratulate itself upon a choral organization which this year, at last, proved itself to be a real "star" of the concerts. While the chorus is a little numerically weak in its tenor section—and most festival choruses resemble it in that respect—the fine quality of tone produced, the subtlety of nuance, the sensitivity to dramatic implication made the singing worthy of all praise. If repeated hearings of "King David" do not bring about the conviction that Honegger was truly inspired when he composed it, they suggest, at least, that the work is brilliant in the modern fashion and well worth the pains that went into its preparation.

Frederick Stock, who conducted with the zeal of a young man rather than of a veteran, had good reason to be well pleased with the orchestral as well as the choral forces. Mark Love, who has been active in these parts as an excellent interpreter of bass roles in opera and oratorio, disclosed unexpected powers of declamation in a fine and moving presentation of the Narrator in Honegger's composition. Two New York soloists—Bruna Castagna, contralto, and Agnes Davis, soprano—were less satisfactory, for neither gave much evidence that she realized what "King David" was all about. In the second division of the program they appeared in the duet from the second act of Verdi's "Aïda" and Mme. Castagna was heard alone in the Habanera and Seguidilla from "Carmen." She sang the music with great beauty of tone and with the arm waving of old-time operatic vocalists to whom a stage was a stage, whether in opera or concert.

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Brahms's "German Requiem" was the high light of the second concert (May 19), admirably conducted by Hans Lange. Once more the chorus accomplished work of stirring beauty, and its opportunities for making such beauty manifest were more numerous and more effective than they had been in Honegger's less conservative and often scrappy choral bits. In the "German Requiem," too, Miss Davis set forth vocalism of great charm; for although her art is not completely refined and polished its promise is more than ordinarily great. Julius Huehn made much of the two solos that Brahms put at a baritone's disposal, and later on he appeared to advantage in Wotan's Farewell from Wagner's "Die Walküre." As the Bayreuth master's music made up the greater part of the concert's second part, the admirable Mr. Crooks was called upon to interpret some excerpts from "Lohengrin."

The Evanston festival has always devoted one of its programs to a demonstration of what Evanston children can do when they lift up their voices in song. In the third concert (May 21) they showed, under the skillful baton of John W. Beattie, work full of grace, and that freshness of vocal tone that belongs to children. Moreover, they sang some appealing music—notably a group of little-known American folk songs. The program included the presentation of the greater part of Vieuxtemps's "Fantasia Appassionata" by Robert Basso, a boy of 13 who played the violin with quite remarkable brilliancy and musical feeling.

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The closing concert (given in the evening) was made up largely of vocal works interpreted by members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York. Miss Helen Jepson made her first appearance at an Evanston festival by singing "Depuis le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," singing it, moreover, with beautiful tone and poetic feeling. Giovanni Martinelli, a veteran festivalist, depended—as so often he has done before—upon "Celeste Aïda" to bring him success.

One of the most interesting items of the evening's music was Albert Noelte's setting of the "Night Song" from Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra," which was sung by the Northwestern University A Cappella Choir under its director, Max Krone. The composition represented a serious creative musician whose fine work was at once an honor to the festival and a credit to himself. It did credit, too, to the organization which sang it; for the "Night Song," a work of great difficulty, was read with moving beauty of tone and with admirable certainty of attack and intonation. The concert closed with a stirring demonstration for Mr. Stock, which was as it should have been, for much of the success of the festival had lain in his hands.

Allan Ramsay's Drawings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The Scottish National Gallery is the possessor of a collection of 5,000 drawings. These, for the most part, are kept in portfolios and are available for the use of students. But from time to time the gallery makes a selection for public exhibition.

One such selection, now on view, has been made from the collection of 300 drawings by Allan Ramsay, bequeathed to the Scottish National Gallery by Lady Murray. It is of special interest in connection with Allan Ramsay's paintings exhibited at the Empire Exhibition at Bellahouston Park, Glasgow. Most of the drawings are detailed sketches which the artist made for his portraits. The elaborate costumes of the eighteenth century demanded correspondingly elaborate studies, and it is interesting to see in the completed paintings how faithfully Ramsay followed the arrangement of the draperies as shown in the preliminary studies.

Some of the drawings show experiments in various poses, others are elaborate and finished drawings. Most of them are made on gray or bluish-gray paper, in pencil, with white or red chalk, or in wash. In his finished paintings Ramsay was a polished and elegant virtuoso. It is, therefore, interesting to see in his drawings the artist at work and to note the meticulous study upon which that elegance rests.

Berlin Programs Are Conservative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

The Berlin musical world of today is concerning itself with the music of the eighteen-eighties. We are seeking stimulus in the study of the varied interpretations of the classics given by different artists. And here again we find Wilhelm Furtwängler as leader of a section of romantically-inclined individuals. He achieved another triumph at the last of the big Philharmonic concerts with Beethoven's Fourth and Fifth Symphonies; a success due, perhaps, more to the conductor's arresting personality than to any reverential attitude towards the letter and contents of the score.

His name was also coupled with a musical sensation: the visit of the Vienna Philharmonic to Berlin. The playing of these famous musicians was a revelation. What a synthesis of beauty of tone, plasticity, just intonation and spontaneity born of true musical culture! Even a Furtwängler instinctively bowed before this brilliant expression of Austria's time-honored musical ideal. With this orchestra, his rendering of Schubert's B minor Symphony and Bruckner's Seventh was wholly Austrian in character, while Johann Strauss's "Kaiserwalzer"—given as an encore—was played with such swing, freedom and verve as to produce salvos of applause.

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In his attitude to his work and in popularity with the public Furtwängler closely resembles the pianist Edwin Fischer. When the latter appeared as conductor and soloist in a Bach "Brandenburg" Concerto and Beethoven's C minor Symphony, the same extraordinary effect on the audience was noticeable; an effect that owed its origin more to the interpreter than to the work. It would be the same if Fischer were to play scales and études.

It was a pleasure to find so conscientious a conductor as Carl Schuricht giving his Mozart-Beethoven cycle to crowded halls. His performance of the Ninth Symphony was an example of genuine sincerity toward a work of art, far removed from all personal "conception" and therefore all the more effective. That the coming generation is disposed to follow in this direction was proved by a quite young conductor, Herbert von Karajan, from Aachen, who with the Philharmonic Orchestra gave some Mozart, Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloë" and an utterly non-romantic, classically pure Brahms—the Fourth Symphony. We rarely hear such a clear and plastic rendering of these works. Paul von Kempen, from Dresden, belongs to the same category. In a guest performance with the Dresden Philharmonic he introduced Hans Brehme's "Tryptichon;" one of the few valuable novelties.

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Schuricht's name must also be mentioned in connection with his second Philharmonic concert, devoted entirely to modern music. Since the first concert, given last December, various changes in cultural-political matters have taken place which had a decided influence on this latest concert. A change in the organization practically eliminated Peter Raabe, president of the Reichmusikkammer, and now the programs are under the control of a section of the Ministry for Propaganda, with a Herr Drewes at the head. Nothing therefore now remains of Schuricht's original programs. Two mediocre works by Franz Flössner and Wilhem Jerger showed the alarmingly retrogressive state of German modern music as compared with foreign; although the latter was not particularly well represented by Stravinsky's "Pulcinella" Suite or by Bartók's Suite, "Hungarian Folk Songs."

The State Opera is rehearsing "Ingwelde," Max von Schilling's youthful opera, written about 1890. The Deutsche Opernhaus recently unearthed an old-fashioned opera by Francesco Cilea, director of the Naples Conservatoire, entitled "Adrienne Lecouvreur"; an utterly meaningless work. This year the State's Beethoven Prize was awarded to Felix Woyrsch, who, about 25 years ago, made a name for himself with a few tone poems. An official music festival in Düsseldorf is to be substituted for the traditional Tonkunstlerfeste which were founded by Liszt (the Allgemeine Deutsche Musikverein was dissolved last year) and will enlighten us on the question of officially recognized modern music.

Rolf Gerrard, young American tenor, making his début at the Staatsoper in Massenet's "Manon," delighted his audience with a genuinely lyrical voice that is well controlled and full of promise.

Mention must also be made of the great success at the Berlin Scala of Colonel de Basil's Russian Ballet. The highly gifted dancer Michel Fokine and graceful Irina Baranova are at the head of this, technically, still most proficient company. Nevertheless, one cannot deny that since Diaghileff's time its artistic development has practically come to a standstill. It is scarcely more, stylistically, than a questionable mixture of classical technique, comedy, and misunderstood elements of the modern dance.

Contrasted Musical Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

An Italian tenor who can sing Lieder with grace and understanding is something of a rarity in this country and for this reason, among others, Dino Borgioli was welcomed with enthusiasm by discriminating music lovers in Melbourne and Sydney.

Borgioli's intelligence is of finer quality than his voice and he is acute enough to realize the fact and to shape his interpretations accordingly. The public performances in Melbourne revealed him as a highly self-critical artist, enamored of nuance and inclined to sacrifice emotion to contour. Although well varied as to historical style his programs gave, in consequence, an effect of monotony, but if contrast was lacking, there were compensations in the expert molding of each musical phrase, in the finely drawn pianissimos and in the nice calculation of color and accent. A Melbourne-born pianist, Marshall Sumner, who made an intensive study of the Raab technique in Chicago, did able work as accompanist and associate artist.

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Uniformity was no hindrance to enjoyment at the recitals by Lauri Kennedy, cellist, and his clever wife, Dorothy McBride. Experienced in orchestral direction, Mr. Kennedy is first and foremost a stylist. Where Borgioli charmed by the conscious exercise of a cultured mentality, the Australian musician impressed by graphic clarity of design and by his obvious determination to leave the composers free to make their own impression without the aid of interpretative tactics. This austere and photographic conception of art came as a shock to people accustomed to gauge talent in terms of personality, but students and professional musicians found much to ponder and to digest.

♪ ♪ ♪

By refuting the tradition that "Elijah" and the Easter season are inseparable the deputy conductor of the Philharmonic Society, Mr. George English, did Melbourne music a notable service. Mendelssohn's respectable but heavy oratorio has been sung by the Philharmonic on so many successive Good Friday nights that both enthusiasm and choral efficiency have become overlaid by routine. Dvořák's "Stabat Mater" and the Grail Scene from "Parsifal" presented fresh angles of approach which were obviously appreciated by vocalists and orchestra. The interpretative surface of each work was barely penetrated but as a demonstration of full, resonant tone, well balanced and rich in reserve force, the performance of the "Stabat Mater" was an unqualified success.

When Percy Grainger visited Australia in 1934 he advocated the performance of music for chamber orchestra in preference to the too often under-rehearsed full-scale symphonies. The Zelman Memorial Orchestra in Melbourne has adopted Mr. Grainger's suggestion and—although rather colorless as the result of a surfeit of seventeenth and early eighteenth century compositions—the experiment proved both a popular and an artistic success. Still greater enterprise has been shown by a Sydney string quartet which specializes in viol music of the English Tudor school. In default of genuine viols the players have evolved a thin, reedy quality of tone which greatly impressed the visiting English authority, Sir Richard Terry. As collaborators the quartet has two expert performers on the recorders.

Biddy Allen

And Now It's the Third Industry

The History of Motion Pictures, by Maurice Bardèche and Robert Brasillach, translated and edited by Iris Barry. New York: Norton, and the Museum of Modern Art. $4.

Auguste Lumière had just presented one of the first motion picture shows in the world. The admission price was one franc and the program consisted of 10 films, each 50 feet long and lasting one or two minutes. And now an eager young man was offering to buy the invention for 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 francs. Lumière was calm but adamant in refusal.

"Young man," said he, "you should be grateful, since although my invention is not for sale, it would undoubtedly ruin you. It can be exploited for a certain time as a scientific curiosity but, apart from that, it has no commercial future whatsoever."

The young man was George Méliès, was soon to become one of the pioneers of motion picture production. But M. Lumière did not know this in 1895, any more than he knew that transparent ribbon such as he had just run through the crude projector would one day constitute the "product" of the world's third industry. Almost at the same time, Thomas Edison, conducting experiments with the kinetoscope in America, when urged to take patents on it, replied "that he would not lay out so much as a dollar on any such foolery." Edison realized his mistake almost too late and began trying to protect his patents and thus secure a monopoly in the United States.

These are fragments, disconnected yet not without bearing on each other, which have been integrated by Maurice Bardèche and Robert Brasillach for their "The History of Motion Pictures." It is a history with a point of view—even with two points of view. The first belongs to the authors, who are Frenchmen. The second belongs to the translator, Iris Barry, who is an American. Controversy begins as early as Page 4. MM. Bardèshe and Brasillach credit the Lumières with the first public film showing, on Dec. 28, 1895. With a brisk asterisk, Miss Barry edits: "Lumière's exhibition at the Grand Café . . . followed Latham's exhibition in New York. . . ." One is reminded that history, like debate, can be reduced by a definition of terms and that the translator—as well as the woman—is privileged with the last word.

Like almost any history, "The History of Motion Pictures" has its desert stretches. The authors divide the film's short existence as follows: 1895-1908; 1908-1914; 1914-1918; 1918-1923; 1923-1929; 1929-1935. Trends, individuals and countries concerned are dealt with vertically, within their several periods, rather than horizontally.

We are told that color, sound and animated cartoons were in existence with the first decade of film making, and that Hollywood was once a miserable suburb of Los Angeles to which pioneer producers were driven by poverty. Into the mosaic of their large view, the authors fit the contributions of Méliès and Max Linder, of Chaplin, Griffith, De Mille, Tom Mix, Mary Pickford, the Swedes and the Danes, Delluc, Feyder, Sjöström, Stiller, Clair, Pabst, Du Pont, Eisenstein, Pudovkin, Disney. The records of these men and their contributions have been set down and assessed before, but were it not for the collection of actual historic films by such institutions as the Museum of Modern Art (co-publisher of this history), their work might well have been writ in sand.

J. D. B.

Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the sets for the Lunts' production of "The Sea Gull," will be the director of the 1938 Festival at Central City, Colo. Mr. Jones will design the sets and costumes for "Ruy Blas" and will also stage the play, which will run for two weeks commencing July 16.

Follies—Two Brands

By Harold Hobson

London

At the Saville Theater the latest production is Pélissier's "Follies of 1938," whilst at the New Theater "People of Our Class" might almost be described as one of the "follies" of Mr. St. John Ervine. But only with the proviso that the foolishness of Mr. Ervine is wiser than the wisdom of most London dramatists.

His latest play has at its heart an illogicality which ultimately robs it of conviction. Down in Dorset there dwells an impoverished county family called March. The elder daughter, Shena (Miss Ursula Jeans) drives her father, Major-Gen. Sir Gregory March (Mr. Nicholas Hannen), into a vigorous offensive by announcing her decision to marry the son of the local butcher, Henry Hayes (Mr. Bernard Lee), who is earning £3.10 a week as the assistant in the village chemist's shop.

Mr. Ervine is a believer in aristocracy, and for this reason he approves of Shena's decision. He knows that class distinctions exist in England, just as, in a different way, they exist in the United States and in Russia. What is more, he is glad they exist, and this is precisely the conviction that puts him wholeheartedly on Henry's side. For a class is not a caste. People are constantly moving up and down the social scale. The personnel of any class is always changing. Some families rise; some fall. The Marches are falling; the Hayeses are rising.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Ervine says nothing more than this; and it is important that that should be realized. He does not assert that the middle classes are declining, and that the working classes are the salt of the earth. He confines himself to stating that one particular working man is better than the one or two potential husbands of her own class available to Shena March.

In fact, in a very important speech, he makes it clear that Shena would have preferred to marry an able and honorable man in her own order of society rather than Hayes. But she has decided that such men are beyond her reach. Obviously, since she is a high-spirited girl, not at all likely to underrate her chances, she can have come to this conclusion only after considerable experience. Thus Mr. Ervine cannot make her a very young woman. He fixes her age at 28.

Though nothing is said on the subject, this roughly establishes the age of Henry Hayes. It is as a man of about 30 that Mr. Lee plays him. Now this point makes havoc of the entire Ervine thesis. It is essential to represent Hayes as a young fellow of vast ability, in contrast with the futility and weakness of the Marches. A great deal is said about Hayes's energy, his determination to succeed, and the exceptional nature of his education. But it is all vitiated by Hayes's age and his position. Men of great talents and some education are simply not found in England at the age of 30 earning 70 shillings a week as shop assistants. Or if they are, they do not view themselves with that unctuous complacency which distinguishes Hayes from his fellow-citizens.

♪ ♪ ♪

Yet Mr. Ervine is prevented by another part of his argument from representing his hero as a young man just starting out on life. To do so he would have completely to recast Shena's character. All through the play, therefore, one has the feeling that Henry Hayes is being put forward on false pretenses, and consequently Mr. Ervine fails to win the audience's ready assent.

At the same time it would be unjust not to record that "People of Our Class" provides far more enjoyment, sound thought, and theatrical skill than the average West End entertainment.

"Pélissier's Follies of 1938" makes no effort after serious sociological comment. It is essentially a pierrot show, and its pompons and peaked hats are a welcome change from the usual fineries of revue. In Mr. Gene Gerrard it has a comedian who is in tremendous form throughout the show, especially in the sketch of the motorist who excuses himself from stopping at a pedestrian crossing on the ground that he was going too fast to pull up. Though it would improve with cutting, this is an entirely charming entertainment.

Meanwhile, preparations for the summer festivals of drama are well under way. Malvern in particular is to stage one of its most ambitious programs. Miss Elisabeth Bergner is to play in "St. Joan," and there is a possibility that Mr. Shaw will have his latest drama, "Geneva," ready for production. Mr. James Bridie, Mr. J. B. Priestley, Lord Dunsany, and Mr. C. K. Munro will all be represented by new works at the festival, which opens the first week in August, and lasts for a month.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Dean of Women Looks at the American College Girl

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What of the Student Crossing The College Campus of 1938?

Sally, Hulda, Jerry, and Others, on the Whole Are Energetic, Dependable, Winsome, Says Dean

By a College Dean

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I find the college girl of today a sturdy, frank, sincere, well-balanced, and independent human being who can adapt herself admirably to a variety of situations.

A few examples will give credence to this picture. Dark haired, vivacious June transferred to us from another college because her parents live in this community. She did not hesitate to state that she was taking the Home Economics courses because she hoped to be married and wanted to prepare herself adequately. Although her scholastic record shows all A's and B's, her interests are varied. She is a member of the Student Executive Committee and Women's Editor of the campus paper. Her clothes betray a feeling for color and style, and her skill in using make-up and in dressing her hair vies with that of a licensed cosmetician.

Look at Sally, the most beautiful coed on the campus. One professor of renowned erudition described her as seven visions of loveliness. Sally has a Thompson 16 coupé and clothes for every occasion. She has more dates than any other girl in college. Every afternoon after lab you can see her astride her Arabian stallion or on the tennis courts flashing a racquet. Hers is a generous, friendly nature that attracts many friends.

Defrays All Expenses

With special tenderness I mention Jerry, who has just turned nineteen and who is most attractive with large, dark blue, expressive eyes. Her home is 2,000 miles away, but Jerry had her heart set on this institution, and to obtain a college education she must defray all her expenses. She works in the college cafeteria, and she has to be there every morning at 6:15 including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. She works four hours a day there and devotes two hours to coaching. In addition, she is following a scientific program which demands a passing grade of B. Jerry is very musical and belongs to the Glee Club and the Orchestra. She is especially popular with boys, but she isn't easily sidetracked by them.

Ruddy cheeked, substantial Hulda has been brought up on a farm in the West, and college is an exciting experience to her. She is able to meet her expenses by waiting on table in a boarding house near the campus. She makes her own clothes, which are vastly becoming, and she excels in every sport in which she participates. Her radiant cheeriness has earned for her the sobriquet of "Happy."

Worked Four Years Before She Came

Beverley is an awfully good sport and the best of pals. She is the most capable girl in her class. She is a tall, almost muscular type of girl, who worked in a candy factory for four years before registering at college. College was made possible for two sisters and a brother through Beverley's financial aid, and now she has to rely upon herself to gain a higher education. This she does most efficiently by caring for children and doing housework between college activities. She maintains a straight A average in all her courses, and she has earned three block letters in athletics.

These girls of the 1930's truly belong to a generation of sturdy activity. Both in their work and in their play they put forth an energy and an enthusiasm coupled with a spontaneity which have never been surpassed by girls of other eras.

Wholesome in Outlook Buoyant in Action

The healthy, wholesome outlook that characterizes girls of today is definitely related to their physical fitness. At this moment I can see from my office window a group of girls walking toward the Chemistry Building. How erect they are and how naturally and easily they move along. They express a buoyancy in their movements and an animation that radiate from glowing health.

Another outstanding characteristic of the modern college girl is her sensible viewpoint toward her fellow beings, in particular toward boys. Frequently it is immature; still, on the whole, it is sane. Boys and girls compete in games and sports, work together in classes and labs, participate indiscriminately in college activities, and often earn their expenses by the same means.

Modern girls are frank in their speech and actions. They think things out for themselves. Still, they are not unresponsive to guidance, as is often asserted. Less than half of them smoke, but those who do not, have arrived at this conclusion for themselves.

Standing for Their Convictions

Last week Janet came into my office fairly dancing with exuberance. "Do you know," she said, "I have sworn off on cocktails, Miss Martin? Yes, I hate them, and so does Bill. From now on I am a teetotaler, and I bet I'll be a teetotaler with dates too."

Earlier in the year Janet had suffered immeasurably from the problem of taking cocktails with a "date." She was afraid to risk her popularity if she refused, and on the other hand when she indulged, she was greatly perturbed over her lapse from a conviction that drinking cocktails was not a desirable experience for her.

Lucie stopped me in the hall this morning and told me in a tone both emphatic and triumphant, "From now on I am walking."

"Walking?" I queried.

"Yes, walk and you get good grades. Ride and you get cinches."

This cryptic remark clearly showed me that Lucie had reached her own conclusion about her academic standing. Her ambition to be on the honor roll was no longer to be thwarted by the temptation of driving her own car.

Independent, Persistent, Efficient

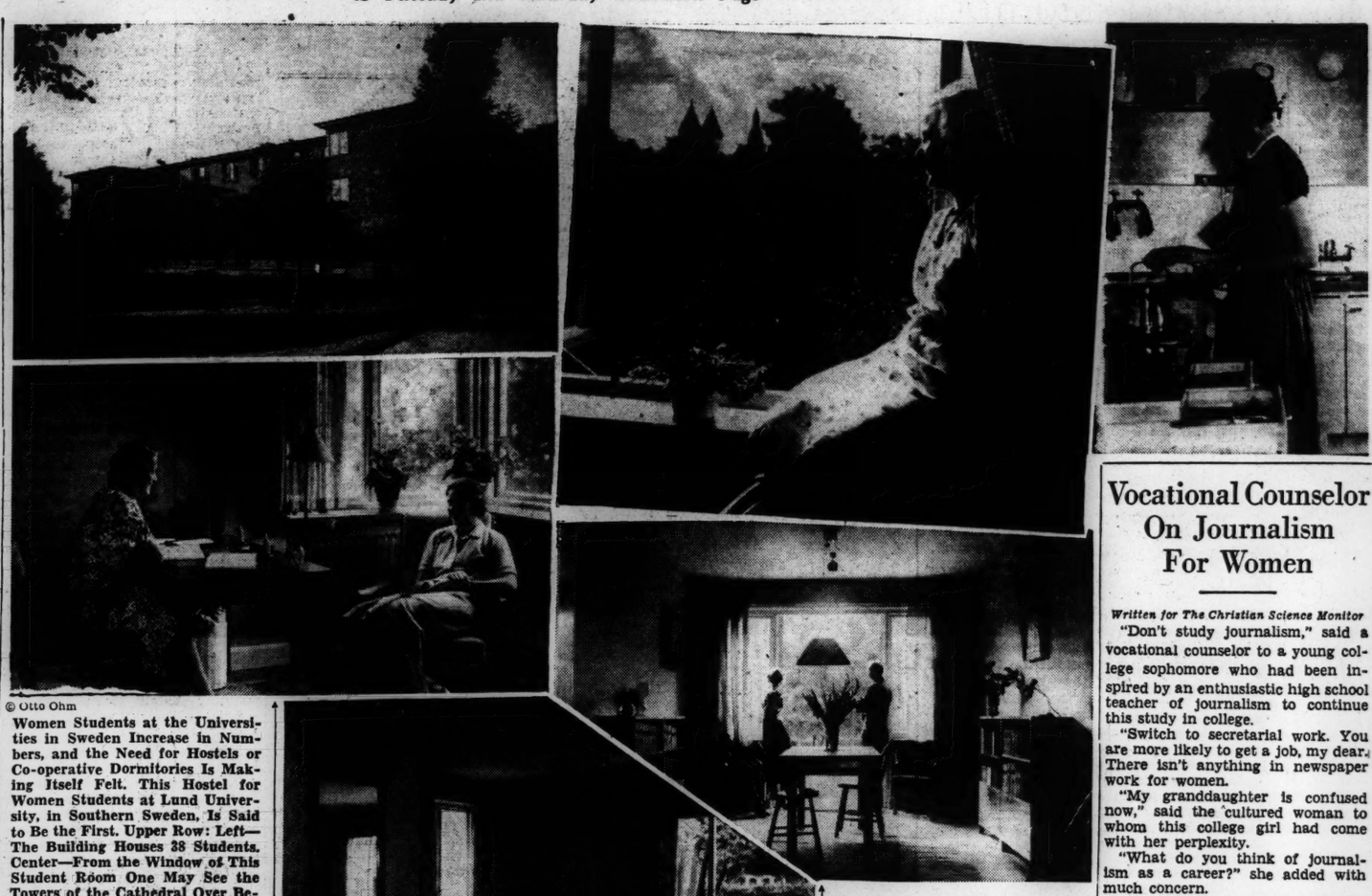
This independence witnessed among college girls is most significant. Partly because they are young, many of their ideas need direction, but as I have said before, handled judiciously, they are reasonable.

Another kind of independence has been thrust upon them through economic conditions. A large percentage of college girls are either entirely self-supporting or partially so. The good spirit they show in this respect commands a deep admiration for them. Their readiness to undertake work of all kinds and their persistence and efficiency in performing it are greatly to the credit of our modern generation of college girls.

Amazingly Versatile

Considering how young the average college girl is today, it seems amazing how versatile she is. She can swim, skate, ride a bicycle, play tennis and basketball, dance, drive a car, make her own clothes, do her own laundry, use a typewriter, often play a musical instrument, and earn her way through college if it is necessary.

Participating in all their varied activities and developing their native potentialities, our college girls bid fair to take their places in the world as women of strength, poise, and understanding. They are promising products of our American home and are a credit to themselves and to us who are sharing in their training.



© Otto Ohm

Women Students at the Universities in Sweden Increase in Numbers, and the Need for Hostels or Co-operative Dormitories Is Making Itself Felt. This Hostel for Women Students at Lund University, in Southern Sweden, Is Said to Be the First. Upper Row: Left—The Building Houses 38 Students. Center—From the Window of This Student Room One May See the Towers of the Cathedral Over Beyond the Trees. Right—On Each Floor Is a Modern Kitchen for the Use of the Students. Below: Left—A Student's Room. Right—The Reading Room. Bottom—The Main Hall

Hostel for Women Students

First in Sweden at Lund; Admittance Highly Prized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

The number of women students at the universities in Sweden increases every year, and proportionately the need for girls' hostels becomes pressing. In Stockholm a small amount of accommodation is available, but in Uppsala women students are, as yet, entirely unprovided for.

The first university to provide a hostel for women is Lund, in the province of Skåne, southern Sweden. Here a women's hostel has been built, to house 38 students, at a cost of Kr. 300,000 ($76,923), raised by public subscription and private donations. The nucleus of the fund was due to the generosity of Baroness Coyet and her husband, who some years ago gave a sum of money to start a fund for the building of a hostel, and to the wife of a professor who presented a site for the building.

The hostel consists of a number of light, good sized rooms, furnished with a wardrobe and washroom. Each floor is provided with a bathroom and shower bath, and a kitchen equipped with all the necessary utensils, and a locker for each girl in which to store her things.

On the ground floor are several public rooms separated by wide folding doors which can be pushed back to make one big room for meetings, lectures, and social gatherings. There is also a reading room and a library, the latter stocked with a collection of valuable books bequeathed by one of the first women students in Sweden, who left her library for the use of Swedish women students. Dr. Selma Lagerlöf, Sweden's best known contemporary writer, and the only woman member of the Swedish Academy, also has presented the Lund hostel library with a complete set of her books.

The furnishing of the different rooms was done partly by private individuals and partly through public subscription. Each of the 12 southern provinces in Sweden contributed to the equipment of the rooms. The Crown Princess, who is also Duchess of Skåne, furnished one room, which has been named the Sofiero Room, after Sofiero Castle, the Princess's summer residence in Skåne. Baroness Coyet has furnished the Torup Room, so named after her castle in the neighborhood.

Applications for rooms in the hostel are granted according to the needs and merits of the applicants, and are considered as something in the nature of a premium. For nine months' residence the student pays Kr. 272.50 ($71) for her room. A few places in the hostel go with a scholarship. Many are the expressions of appreciation that have been voiced by those students who have been fortunate enough to get accommodation in the hostel.

C. Ekman

A College Girl Develops Her Own Summer Jobs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A girl, a junior in college, wished work during the summer months. The firms to which she applied for a position, were not employing persons who were interested only in summer employment. After two weeks of what seemed to be futile effort the girl decided that she would not be idle. She began to take inventory to determine what talents she had which might be put to use to benefit others. She could sew, type, read and speak French, and she had had instruction in commercial art and figure drawing. She had also had experience with small children. As there were several youngsters in the neighborhood she considered the possibility of doing something which would interest them. The idea came to her to start a "Story Book Hour" for children and also teach them a little French.

After giving the idea much thought and being sure that she really had something of value to offer, the girl began calling the mothers in the neighborhood. The response was surprising. All the mothers upon whom she called, were interested in the plan and told their friends about it. Other mothers began calling to inquire about entering their children. Soon there were enough interested to start two classes. One class was for children between the ages of five and seven and the other class for children between the ages of seven and nine.

The children came once a week for one hour and each paid 25c. For about 35 minutes stories, poems, and interesting articles were read. The children were encouraged to express themselves and to ask questions. Each week they brought attractive colored pictures to pin on the bulletin board (wall board about two feet square). Ten minutes were taken for a refreshing drink (chocolate milk or fruit juice) and cookies, tarts, or cake. The refreshments were usually connected with a story or poem which had been read to them in class. One day the poem "The Queen of Hearts" was read and the surprise was home-made tarts. Another day the story of the gingerbread boy was read and the surprise that day was gingerbread. The surprises, which required very little effort, delighted the children because they were made by the "teacher's" own hands. Instead of collecting the quarters, a small bank, in the shape of a windmill, into which the children could drop their money was placed on a low table by the door.

The remainder of the time was devoted to French. They learned French words, phrases, and songs, and listened to stories about French children. The small friends acquired during the summer have remained friends. Some of them come to call occasionally and they say they wish to attend the next "Story Book Hour" that is organized.

One child, who attended one of the classes, had been slow in his reading at school. The mother asked the girl if she would tutor the child for a few weeks. The girl was happy to do this and the child's reading improved. Last winter the mother said that the child's reading continued to improve and that he was doing much better in his school work.

Since the girl was specializing in clothes designing in college and wanted to keep up her practice in figure drawing, she offered to teach figure drawing to a friend, who was a High School student, in exchange for the friend's service as a model. This plan worked out very satisfactorily and both girls benefited from it.

This past year in college the student was required to take a course in nursery school observation. Her experience with the children in the classes during the summer has been very helpful and has made the course more interesting.

Through the desire to be of service the girl spent an interesting summer. Her financial needs were met and blessings continue to unfold as a result of gratefully using the talents which she possessed.

O. D.

Melbourne University Press

Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne

The Oxford tradition is easily seen in the lines of this spacious building at the University of Melbourne (Australia). First used in 1882, it was the gift of Sir Samuel Wilson. Since that time a pipeless organ and beautiful colored windows depicting the history of human culture have been added. This picture forms one of many included in a volume by Ernest Scott, "A History of the University of Melbourne," published a little over a year ago by the Melbourne University Press in association with the Oxford University Press (8s. 6d.).

World-Youth Congress to Convene at Vassar

The Second World Youth Congress is to be held this summer from August 16th to 24th at Vassar College. Representatives have been chosen by the youth organizations in the following countries: Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Java, Liberia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Soviet Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. In addition to the national delegations, some fourteen international organizations are appointing their representatives and an attendance of approximately five hundred is expected.

Since the first World Youth Congress, held in Geneva in 1936 under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, National Committees of the congress have been functioning in the countries represented to coordinate the activities of national youth organizations. Twenty-nine youth groups in this country are represented on the Arrangements Committee for the forthcoming congress, the Chairman of which is Mr. Joseph Cadden.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Bringing the Distant Near

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker today has for some years, as far as we know, been proving in his own and many others' experience, the truth that all men are brothers. It is wonderful, too, how when one really desires to make friends with young people of other lands, one finds numberless ways to do so. And right at home, too, no matter where one lives!—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dear Chairman: England

Almost a year ago I wrote you, and again I feel compelled to write, in sheer thanks for the splendidly true article headed "Unofficial Ambassadors in Our Midst," in the Monitor for the 29th of March. And how happy I was to see it rubbing shoulders with our own valuable "Youth Round Table," because if they wish, those of our friends who live in or near the American Universities can as I have done, benefit and also help by mixing amongst these potential foreign ambassadors.

Here in England a similarity exists in our Universities, they are yearly thronged with an increasing number of overseas students, many of whom arrive absolutely alone and without acquaintances, and often with only the rudiments of our language to get along with.

For these students there came into being for their general help an organization called the "International Students' Union," with headquarters in London and offices and officers at all our Universities. By this organization at the start of each yearly term, there is held an official reception in the University where each oversea's student is separately introduced to the Vice Chancellor of the University, and then passes into the Main Hall where he meets all those interested folk who are members of the "International Students' Union," and who by their very membership have shown themselves ready to throw open their homes to these students, that they may at week ends or for days or half days visit English friends, experience English hospitality, and most of all, feel the real warmth of English friendship, whilst so far away from their own country and kinsfolk. At the very onset of their term they have friendship, and a haven ever welcome to them, apart from the study and the private lodging.

For six years I have had the privilege of Indian, Chinese, Egyptian, Polish, and Palestinian friendships, full of interest, enlightenment and philosophy, such as I could never have had from my own nationals, and I pass on the suggestion to my Round Table friends who live in or near universities, all over the world, to make it their job to find out and to make friends with some such student in their midst. The contact will repay them if only in "good will," a thousandfold.

Experience, as I have done, round the dinner table at Christmas, five different nationalities; and similar parties out on hikes, in hard discussion or in merry games, and your joy will be full in the knowledge of such complete understanding, dispite varying religions, ideals and political backgrounds.

Soon will you realize the truth of Tagore when he wrote:

"Thou hast made me known to friends whom I knew not. Thou hast given me seats in homes not my own. Thou hast brought the distant near and made a brother or sister of the stranger."

So, I close, ever happy to hear from Round Tablers everywhere, and eager to meet them if England is their destination.

(Mr.) T. T.

♪ ♪ ♪

Traveling Via Letters

California

Dear Youth Round Table:

The joy that this column is bringing to its many readers is boundless, I am sure, if I may judge by what it has meant to me.

For about nine years I have had the pleasure of making friendships through the Mail Bag and Youth Round Table, and it has certainly taught me to view with more love and kindness all of God's children.

Travel is one of my chief delights, and, although Alaska and Hawaii are the extent of my travels, I always have hopes of seeing some of the other beauty spots of the world. But, in the meantime, I find my Mail Bag and Round Table friendships a very satisfactory substitute for travel, and am always delighted when I may have some of them as my guests, and be able to show to them this section of my native California.—(Miss) F. K.

♪ ♪ ♪

In closing the meeting today, may we remind you Round Tablers who may be coming to Boston at this time or later, to be sure to pay a visit to your Chairman? We have a guest book, too, which needs your signature.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

Vocational Counselor On Journalism For Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Don't study journalism," said a vocational counselor to a young college sophomore who had been inspired by an enthusiastic high school teacher of journalism to continue this study in college.

"Switch to secretarial work. You are more likely to get a job, my dear. There isn't anything in newspaper work for women.

"My granddaughter is confused now," said the cultured woman to whom this college girl had come with her perplexity.

"What do you think of journalism as a career?" she added with much concern.

"I am a regular reader of two columns in New York newspapers. One is written by a woman," I replied.

"I watch for the by-line of a woman who for some years has written features and reported conventions for a Boston newspaper, I mused.

"There is just one Pittsburgh newspaper column which always rewards me for my time." I confessed. "It is written by a woman.

"I recently visited the metropolitan offices of the weekly magazine section that goes into twenty-two large newspapers. A woman is in charge.

"The editors of the education pages of two great newspapers to which I have submitted copy are women.

"One woman who took work in the department of journalism of our State University is advertising manager of a trade paper. Another is a city reporter. Another teaches journalism in a small college.

"A woman in a small West Virginia City is joint owner and editor with her brother of a weekly newspaper.

"Who are the editors of our women's magazines? Who write the articles on foods, clothing, and household art?

"Who are the society editors of our newspapers and who are the publicity heads of women's organizations?

"I'll tell my granddaughter," said my charming inquirer. "She'll feel better."

"Tell her also that journalism is overcrowded — overcrowded with those who cannot write.

"Tell her also that there is an over-supply of undertrained teachers.

"Tell her that there are too many mediocre lawyers.

"Tell her that she can succeed as a writer if she has the head and the heart for this work. Perhaps she has only a head for secretarial work. Then, let her make her own choice."

Harry E. Stone.

Guidance and Placement Service, West Virginia University.

10,000 College Students Have Participated

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Chairman of the Emergency Peace Campaign, recently announced that since its establishment two years ago, approximately 10,000 college students have participated actively in the Campaign and that, of these, 413 have given their entire summer to peace education in rural areas.

—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

The Backwater

One of the chief dangers a college can face is that of isolation from the everyday world. Caught in a happy backwater, it can dream comfortably and long—until it wakes to discover that the river no longer runs by its door.

Probably no institution of learning can flourish, so to speak, in the main current. Life is too rough and tumble for the orderly processes of education. But conversely, the channel to the river must be kept open, or the backwater will grow stagnant and dry up.—From Antioch Notes.

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

VII

Jo

Jo was the best singer in the Sixth Grade. He led the alto part, and, oh, how he loved to sing! Everybody loved Jo. His ready answering smile was like a sudden East wind on a hot summer afternoon. Jo's mother cleaned offices at night. Jo wasn't just sure what she did during the day, since he seldom saw her. He knew nothing about his father. Before and after his school day, he sold papers on a busy street. At night, Jo occupied a very small clean room at a Boys' Club. Mr. W——, the Boys' Friend of that city, had installed him there after finding him sleeping beneath some ancient quilts in a packing case in the basement of a large mill. The night watchman had allowed him to stay.

♪ ♪ ♪

The big school event of the year was in preparation, the annual concert by five or six hundred children. Jo's singing was indispensable but his evening dress questionable! Since his toilet usually left much to be desired, the teacher found herself a bit concerned about his possible appearance the evening of the concert. All the boys were wearing light blouses, and from time immemorial Jo had worn a much-abused red sweater. Finally, in as tactful a manner as possible, Jo was asked whether he would like to have a light blouse procured for him. "Sure not," was his reply, "don't worry about me! I reckon I can get a blouse all right. I'll be there with bells on!"

It was the night of the great event, the moment for the program to begin. The audience was waiting and back-stage the children were in line ready to march in and take their places—but no Jo! "Please wait just a moment more, I know he'll come, he promised!" said Friend Teacher. "Here he is!" At the ultimate moment Jo came rushing to his place in line, hot, flushed, hair awry, broad triumphant smile—and the red sweater! "Gee, I'm glad I made it! Just sold my last paper. Ready? Let's go!"—And Jo led the altos through to victory.

♪ ♪ ♪

So Jo went on through the school years, selling his papers, singing and smiling. One day Friend Teacher found him in High School, the leading bass in the Glee Club. She asked him about himself. "Oh, I'm fine! Got a great job now, making beds in the Brown Hotel. Easy job, good food, and plenty of time to study. What am I going to be? Oh, I'm going on to college, think I'll be a lawyer. You know I could always TALK! Yes, I reckon a lawyer is what I'm bound to be. Think I'll go to —— University. That's a fine place to get to be a lawyer!"

And Jo went—and he IS a lawyer.

Inez Field Damon

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Preparation for a Thunderstorm

CITY rains I've loved in gray and chill Novembers, when lighted office windows shone against the misty dusk; and city rains have made me dream in sweet and fragrant April. But no rains have ever been so thrilling, so necessary and important, as summer rains in the country.

We lead a simple life in our little cottage. We have a garden and a rain barrel, and our drinking water comes from a rocky spring in the woods. Rain we must have for all of these. During dry summers, times of drought, we have pored lovingly over the plants in our garden, carried water from the brook that they might drink thirstily, cultivated the soil unto pulverization that it might retain every least drop of moisture—and watched heat lightning in the sky at night, hoping it would bring us rain. The little spring ran dry and we walked through woods to find a deeper one still running. The rain barrel (which is not a barrel at all really but a big oil tank bought at a gasoline station and painted inside with aluminum paint) stood empty: we were careful not to use too many dishes, and we were a little sparing with clean shirts and dresses.

But this summer it has rained enough. Enough to bring us delicate raspberries in the pastures, and a multitude of tiny sweet blueberries, and a great promise of riotous blackberries. Enough to prophesy good gardens even on this rocky hilltop. The summer squash is luscious and cucumbers are crisp. There is profusion of peas and beans, and corn and tomatoes are coming along. There is real satisfaction in a rainstorm that helps to bring such blessings. Even city flower gardens, and their owners, cannot know that satisfaction—for the hose is always handy there. But we in little country homes depend on showers from the sky for our sustenance.

* * *

MY CHORES BEFORE a thunderstorm are due directly to the fact that we have a real country kitchen—I wonder that Della Lutes and the advertisers of kitchen furnishings have not been challenged long ago for their assumption that the country kitchen is a thing of the past.

First there is the washing to bring in. No leisurely stretching and folding and piling in a snowy stack upon the chopping block today! Sheets and towels and baby's nightgowns are gathered into crowded arms any way, and we run into the house and dump the lot upon the nearest bed to be sorted later. Out again—country people really do much of their living and working out of doors. I hear the haymakers hurrying at their task, too, getting the wagon loads of hay into the barn before it rains. My own concern is drinking water. I must store up what I can before the storm. The path through the woods seems long and dark as I hurry along. The spring is getting a little low again; a rain will help. My pails are filled and I stop to have a drink while there—a small economy! Water is precious when it is carried so. (In the city I always find myself being careful of the water, not to waste it.)

The spring is my icebox, too, and I must make another trip to bring the milk and butter for our supper. The woods may be wet by supper time. And our supper is still in the garden! So with a basket I hurry through the rows of peas and beans, mentally picturing the meal as I pick. Buttered beans and peas, and summer squash peeled and sliced and dipped in egg and flour and fried in hot vegetable shortening and a salad of shredded young cabbage and diced cucumbers and cold diced potatoes. We do not stick to Thoreau's diet of beans and cornmeal nor Gandhi's esthetic one. We like to use the good things of earth, in moderation.

The basket in one hand, I use the other to scoop up Baby's toys from the dooryard. Neither doll nor teddy nor picture book will be better for a bath. Then there is a dishcloth to bring in from the place where it's been sunning, and a gardening tool to put in the woodshed, and the canvas chairs to be put under cover. I pause to see a toad come hopping out from underneath the porch, and I thank him for telling me it is going to rain.

* * *

THE FIRST DROPS begin to spatter on our low slanting roof as I run to the woodpile. The box behind the black iron stove is well filled, but an extra armful of dry sticks may be needed. And the lamps! We keep the kerosene can in the woodshed, and it is a wet trip out there during a downpour. So next I fill the old brass lamps and place them on their shelf, hoping I'll remember to polish the chimneys before dusk. There are more timely tasks at hand just now.

Snatching the mosquito netting from the top of the rain barrel (sad experience has taught us that mosquitoes love to breed therein), I stretch a plank across the top and perch one of my washtubs on the plank. When the barrel has been filled from the spouting eavestrough I shall dash out to push the tub into place, and presto! an extra tubful. Oh, if there's a big washing in the hamper, I'll even do more. I'll fill another tub which stands on the porch, using a pail to dip the water from the first tub, and then I'll fill the pail, and any other extra pails, and tomorrow there will be such a grand scrubbing of floors and laundering of grimy little overalls and shampooing of straggly topknots as you ever did see.

* * *

IT IS COMING down in torrents now, and we are snug within our little house. The slight damp chill is offset by the comforting blaze of the wood fire as the beans and peas are put to boil, and our contentment is intensified by the steady drumming on the roof and windowpanes. Leaves and plants are glistening and gleaming, and in the garden every stalk and stem seems to straighten and reach forth for its full share of crystal nourishment.

How good the rain! Even should I live again in city streets, draw my drink and my bath from faucets, see the rain running in gutters instead of into the laundry tubs—even then I'll have a better knowledge of its importance to our life on earth, and not regard it only as a reason for carrying an umbrella.

E. V. D.

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A New Junk Rides The Yangtze

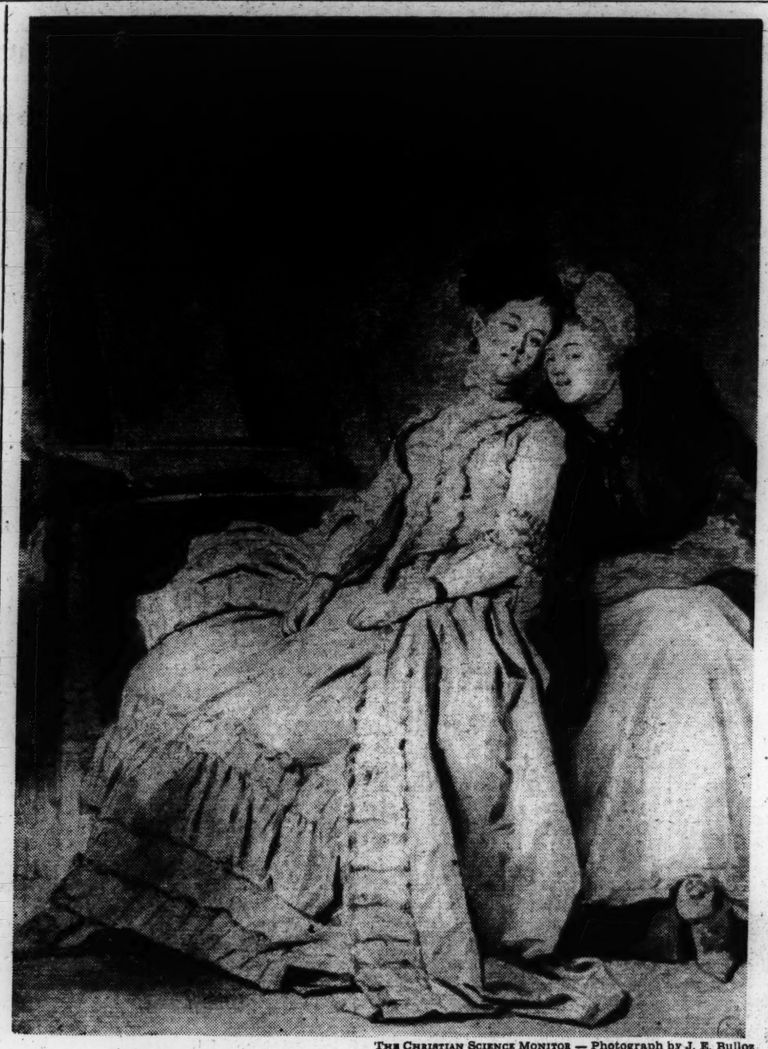
LENGTHENING shadows fell on the banks of the Yangtze Kiang. Along the towpath lumbered the enormous gray water buffaloes, with Chinese children perched on their backs. Blue-coated farmers, shouldering their narrow-bladed hoes, turned inland from patchwork fields of rice and cabbage. The setting sun cast a rosy glow on the thatched roofs and mud walls. Silvery willows and the leaves of the mulberry caught and held the early evening light.

In the spotless cabin of their small, new junk, Dze Dong and his young bride finished their bowls of fish and rice. It was the beginning of their first journey down the river with their flock of ducks for market. Fully a thousand of them paddled beside the junk, the quiet current creeping softly down toward Kiukiang.

Swift as a falling shutter, night closed in. Humming to himself, Dze Dong went to relieve his father at the task of herding the family flock. He accepted the long bamboo pole from the old man's hand and took his place on deck. A gentle, fresh breeze rustled the burnt-orange sails. The mast, slowly tilting, added its own plaintive music to the spanking of the waves against the prow.

The new moon hanging overhead seemed to be a promise of good fortune for Dze Dong's maiden voyage. As his pole kept the laggards in line, he thought of the shrewd bargain his father would drive in the market place in Kiukiang.

H. C. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz

"LA CONFIDENCE": *A Sepia Wash Drawing by Fragonard*

IT WAS in 1748, when Jean-Honoré Fragonard was sixteen years old, that his mother brought him with his sketches to the painter, François Boucher, and naïvely asked the master to make a genius of her son. Boucher suggested that the boy should first go to Chardin's studio.

After a short period of study with Chardin and a few months upon his own resources, during which time he studied the masterpieces in the Paris churches and then reproduced them from memory, Fragonard came again to Boucher who this time took him without hesitation into his own studio. Here the boy worked with Boucher's pupils on the enlargements of the painter's small pictures for use at the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry looms. This was an ideal training for Fragonard, and he continued to work in Boucher's studio, as well as to paint independently, until 1756. In that year he was sent, at the king's expense, to Rome with Boucher's now famous farewell warning ringing in his ears: "My dear Frago, I tell you in confidence, as a friend—above all, do not take those great masters seriously or you are lost." In other words: Study the great masters, but keep your individuality. Fragonard remembered his master's words; hence his own talent was not swamped in his enthusiasm for the Italian masters, but was liberated for self-expression.

One day Fragonard discovered that the religious and historical pictures which the critics demanded of him pleased no one else, not even himself, so he decided to devote his gifts to portraying the gay life of his day.

"La Confidence" is a wash drawing in sepia. It is believed to represent Madame Fragonard, who wears a little white bonnet and a dark cloak, with her charming sister, Mademoiselle Gérard, in a dress with ruffles and feathers in her hair. The picture was loaned from a private collection in Haarlem to be exhibited in Paris in 1937, among the Masterpieces of French Art.

Chinese Folksong

THINLY the young girl
Sings in the twilight.
The dusk lies soft
On her wandering voice,
While the tune curves up
Like a temple roof,
And down again
With a windbell's tone.
Gently the words
Reflect her mood—
Like shadows
Touching a lotus pool.
Dimly the young girl
Sings in the twilight.

M. M. M.

Being a Friend of Lawrence

INTO friendship with T. E. Lawrence I know not how I entered; not at first anyhow by direct official contact. I had never heard of him until the winter of 1914, when he became a member of the Intelligence Branch of the Egypt Defence Force and then suddenly it seemed I must have known him for many years. Lawrence was of lesser medium stature and, though slight, strongly built. . . . He had a straight nose, piercing gentian-blue eyes, a firm and very full mouth, a strong square chin, and fine, careful, and accomplished hands. His Sam Browne belt was as often as not buckled loose over his unbuttoned shoulder strap, or he would forget to put it on at all. . . .

Save for official purposes he hated fixed times and seasons. I would come upon him in my flat, reading always Latin or Greek, with corresponding gaps in my shelves. But he put back in their proper places the books he did not take away; of those he took he left a list, and never failed to return them reasonably soon, in perfect condition. We had no literary differences, except that he preferred Homer to Dante and disliked my placing Theocritus before Aristophanes. He loved music, harmony rather than counterpoint, and sat back against the cushions with his eyes half-closed, enduring even that meandering stream of musical consciousness which I dignified by the name of improvisation. Ismain told me that Lawrence used to ask at the door if I was alone, and go away if I was not, fearing (he told me when I complained) that he might be let in for the smart "or" the boring—he meant "and," for the terms with him were synonymous. He angered me once by failing (without excuse) to appear at a dinner of four I had arranged for him; and only told me long afterwards that I had more than "got back on him" by explaining that I shouldn't have minded if he had only warned me in time to get somebody else.

He must, it seemed, gulp down all I could shed for him of Arabic knowledge, then bounded for him by the western bank of the Suez Canal; yet never by the "pumping" of crude cross-examination. I told him things sometimes for the mere interest of his commentary. He was eager and unfatigued in bazaar-walking and mosque-hunting. I found him from the beginning an arresting and an intentionally provocative talker, liking nonsense to be treated as nonsense, and not civilly or dully accepted or dismissed—RONALD STORRS, in "Orientations." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. New York: Putnam.)

Old Mohawk Trail

ON THE top of the knife-like ridge that separates the Cold River from the Deerfield, lies the last vestige of the old Mohawk trail. Like a black ribbon, it weaves through clumps of laurel and around boulders, until it reaches a large flat rock at the end of the ridge. From this point, it drops sharply over the spur of the ridge to the banks of Cold River and is lost there in a maze of other paths and wood roads.

For years it served as the highway of the Indians traveling between the country drained by the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers. The early Colonial settlers used it as well, for they built at its western end, in the present town of Adams, a crude log fortress which they called Fort Massachusetts.

One may well experience a sense of awe while following that path that once felt the weight of moccasined feet and the tread of stalwart Provincial soldiers. A sense of awe in the reflection that here walked such men as Colonel Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College; Captain Moses Rice, the first settler in Charlemont; and Sergeant John Hawks of Deerfield, whose brilliant defense of Fort Massachusetts in 1746, with a mere handful of men against an overwhelming force of French and Indians, was one of the outstanding events of the Seven Years' War.

The writer has followed that trail when the harsh breath of winter had sealed the lakes and rivers, and the rugged snow-flaked hills lay under a cloak of purple haze; when the cool autumnal days had painted the countryside with multicolored leaves and again during the heat of summer. But it is most alluring in the fading days of spring, when the laurel is in full bloom, the new green leaves are on the trees and the odor of moist earth and growing plants permeates the air.

Unexploited and undefiled, that path will always serve as a reminder of the struggles for existence of an infant nation.

E. B.

To What Are We Consecrated?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DESPITE all the indications of hatred and strife in the present disturbed conditions of the world, humanity undoubtedly has been blessed and advanced by the lives and the efforts of those who have consecrated themselves to the Christian ideal, insofar as they have grasped the teachings of the Founder of Christianity. Everyone who has worked unselfishly for the betterment of individuals or of general conditions has been more or less inspired by the love of good. Spiritually-minded teachers and workers have devoted themselves to the Christly ideal, as they have seen it. These clear thinkers and all who have given of their effort, their time, their substance to bless others have helped to hold aloft for mankind those ideals which constitute civilization in its highest sense of well-being.

The very difficult conditions throughout the world today, however, impress upon careful thinkers the conviction that they have not done well enough. When they consider the Christian ideal, given to men by the greatest of teachers, Christ Jesus, they know that the rule of love for one another which he taught, and which his disciples reiterated, has not been carried out sufficiently far beyond a theoretical acceptance, into the daily practice of selfless loving-kindness.

How, then, in the face of humanity's great need, can Christendom do more, love more, achieve the destruction of hate and war, and establish more clearly the peace and harmony which alone can preserve the best already attained, and advance universal spiritualization of thought? Christian Science, the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, the restatement of primitive Christianity, alone can show men the way to deeper, truer consecration to the Christly standard, and hence to the effectual stilling of strife.

Men generally know of what elements war and strife, unrest and impoverishment, are comprised, and know that fear and hate, selfishness and greed, underlie all of earth's woes. It is well to know this, to see the mental sources of evil conditions. But this is not enough. What of the consecration to Truth which alone has power wherewith to destroy the evil which men see? First of all, if men are to love Truth they must understand Truth. Only then will they effectually consecrate themselves to the practice of its demand for purity and love. Men must recognize Truth as God, the divine Principle of all real being. They must recognize that the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3), is a demand to acknowledge no intelligence or power but Truth and Love.

The gaining of an understanding of God, and the practice of His laws, demand the consecration of every thought, motive, and activity to the expression of real being. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 3), "The Divine Being must be reflected by man,—else man is not the image and likeness of the patient, tender, and true, the One 'altogether lovely;' but to understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire."

Some persons may think that consecration is a religious devotion to be assumed by church members only. These same persons may see the need for consecrating themselves to gaining an understanding of the fundamentals of their profession, as in art, architecture, music, building, and so on. Why, then, should not all men see the need for an understanding of the fundamental facts of real existence, of God, the infinite source of being, and of Christ, Truth, through which all must approach God?

The religion of Christian Science is not the pious profession of impractical people. It is the demonstrable Christ Science, which offers a clear understanding of divine Principle and its rules, and calls for the consecration of all thought and effort to the gaining of this understanding. Indeed, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 28), "One's consecration to Christ is more on the ground of demonstration than of profession." To see God as All is to see the nothingness, the unreality, of evil. This spiritualizes individual thought, and benefits general human consciousness, thus helping to stay the claims of aggression and war.

"Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us. . . . let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works," the Scripture urges (Hebrews 10:19, 20, 24). And Mrs. Eddy, under the marginal topic "Intelligent consecration," says (Science and Health, p. 428), "We should consecrate existence, not 'to the unknown God' whom we 'ignorantly worship,' but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy." And showing the practical application of this consecration, she tells us that "we must realize the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

A quoi nous consacrons-nous?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

MALGRÉ toutes les indications de haine et de conflits, malgré les troubles par lesquels le monde passe actuellement, il est indubitable que la vie et les efforts de ceux qui se sont consacrés à l'idéal chrétien ont été une bénédiction, une cause de progrès pour l'humanité, dans la mesure où ces disciples avaient compris ce qu'enseigne le Fondateur du christianisme. Quiconque a travaillé sans égoïsme pour que s'améliorent les individus ou les conditions générales, a plus ou moins été inspiré par l'amour du bien. Des hommes d'action, des éducateurs à la pensée spirituelle se sont voués à l'idéal-Christ, tel qu'ils le concevaient. Ces penseurs éclairés, et tous ceux dont les efforts, le temps, les biens furent mis généreusement au service d'autrui, ont aidé à tenir haut les idéals qui constituent la civilisation au sens le plus élevé de ce terme.

Néanmoins les situations très difficiles que présente le monde actuel apportent aux penseurs attentifs la conviction qu'ils n'ont pas fait tout ce qui leur était demandé. Considérant l'idéal chrétien donné aux hommes par le plus grand des maîtres, le Christ Jésus, ils se rendent compte de ceci: la règle d'amour réciproque qu'enseigna Jésus et que répétèrent ses disciples a trop souvent rencontré une acceptation surtout théorique, tandis qu'il aurait fallu pratiquer chaque jour le dévouement et la bonté.

En face de la détresse humaine, la chrétienté se pose cette question: comment faire davantage, aimer davantage, détruire la haine et la guerre, établir plus clairement la paix et l'harmonie qui seules peuvent sauvegarder les valeurs morales déjà obtenues et favoriser l'universelle spiritualisation de la pensée? La Science Chrétienne, découverte par Mary Baker Eddy et correspondant au christianisme primitif, peut seule apprendre aux hommes une consécration profonde et sincère à la norme du Christ, et leur montrer la voie qu'il faut suivre pour apaiser vraiment les conflits.

En général, les hommes savent de quels éléments se composent la guerre, les conflits, les troubles, la pauvreté; ils savent que la crainte et la haine, l'égoïsme et la soif du gain sont à la base de tous les maux dont souffre la terre. Il est bon de s'en rendre compte, de voir quelles sont les sources mentales de ces fléaux. Mais cela ne suffit pas. Il faut la consécration à la Vérité qui seule a le pouvoir de détruire le mal que voient les hommes. Or pour aimer la Vérité il faut premièrement la comprendre. Alors seulement on peut se consacrer d'une manière efficace à la pratique de la pureté et de l'amour qu'exige la Vérité. Les hommes doivent reconnaître que la Vérité est Dieu, le divin Principe de tout être réel. Ils doivent reconnaître que le premier commandement: "Tu n'auras point d'autres dieux devant ma face" (Exode 20:3) demande que la Vérité et l'Amour soient pour nous la seule intelligence, l'unique pouvoir.

Pour parvenir à comprendre la nature de Dieu, à pratiquer Ses lois, il faut que nos pensées, nos mobiles et notre activité soient toujours consacrés à l'expression de l'être réel. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 3: "L'Être Divin doit être reflété par l'homme,—autrement l'homme n'est pas l'image et la ressemblance de Celui qui est patient, tendre et vrai, 'le Tout-aimable;' mais comprendre Dieu est l'œuvre de l'éternité, et demande une consécration absolue de la pensée, de l'énergie et du désir."

D'aucuns pensent peut-être que la consécration est un devoir religieux incombant au membre d'une église et à nul autre. Pourtant ces mêmes personnes voient sans peine la nécessité de se consacrer à l'étude si par exemple dans les arts, l'architecture, la musique, les travaux d'ingénieur, elles veulent comprendre les éléments essentiels de leur profession. Pourquoi tous les hommes ne verraient-ils pas la nécessité de comprendre les faits essentiels de l'existence véritable—de Dieu, source infinie de l'être, et du Christ ou de la Vérité par qui tous doivent venir à Dieu?

La religion de la Science Chrétienne n'est pas la pieuse croyance de gens auxquels manquerait le sens pratique. C'est la Science démontrable du Christ, offrant une claire compréhension du divin Principe et de ses règles, mais demandant chez ceux qui veulent acquérir cette intelligence une entière consécration des pensées et des efforts. En vérité, Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 28): "Notre consécration au Christ repose plutôt sur la démonstration que sur le culte extérieur." Voir que Dieu est Tout, c'est voir le néant, l'irréalité du mal. Ceci spiritualise la pensée individuelle, améliore la conscience humaine collective, et contribue à mettre un frein aux prétentions agressives ou guerrières.

"Puis donc, mes frères, que nous avons la liberté d'entrer dans les lieux saints par le sang de Jésus, qui est le chemin nouveau et vivant qu'il nous a consacré;... prenons garde l'un à l'autre, afin de nous exciter à la charité et aux bonnes œuvres," nous disent les Ecritures (Hébreux 10:19, 20, 24). Et sous la rubrique marginale: "Consécration intelligente"—Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 428): "Nous devrions consacrer l'existence, non 'au Dieu inconnu' que nous 'adorons sans Le connaître,' mais à l'architecte éternal, le Père immortel, à la Vie à laquelle le sens mortel ne saurait nuire et que la croyance mortelle ne saurait détruire." Puis, montrant l'application pratique de cette consécration, l'auteur ajoute: "Nous devons réaliser que la puissance mentale peut contrebalancer les fausses conceptions humaines et les remplacer par la vie qui est spirituelle, non matérielle."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

And Here We Walk

THE sky expands,
Containing spring once more;
The green, round hills are greener, and
Apple blossoms whiter than years before.

The meadow lark
Cherishes a worn-out lilt
But the thrush in the hedge has a note he is sure
No bird since time began had ever felt—

And here we walk
Beneath the blossom-heavy trees:
You, in your rustling peach-bloom dress,
Are clinging to my arm and tossing your curls in the breeze.

CARL HENRI

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1938

Dever Faces Challenge In Lottery Ban

Strong Gambling Groups Say Attorney General Dare Not Use Law

Hopes Mount

Anti-Gambling Groups Feel Confident Dever Can Cut Gambling If He Desires

Attorney General Paul A. Dever today faced one of the sharpest challenges of his administration as he rushed into conference with his assistants over the possibilities of bringing into force the provisions of an ancient Massachusetts statute which promised to wipe out the highly-publicized gambling racket in this State.

With the announcement of the discovery of the 1870 statute in the dust-coated archives of the Statehouse, Representative Alfred M. Bassette labeled any possible action that the Attorney General might take toward its enforcement as "political suicide." He based his affirmations on the current public mania for gambling.

Even as the Attorney General closed the doors in conference, anti-gambling groups recalled that the hidden law had been taken from its resting place beneath the dust of 68 years of political parleyings once before when Joseph E. Warner was Attorney General. At that time, nothing was done to enforce the ancient statute, although to anti-gambling groups, it seemed to toll the knell for lotteries in the Commonwealth.

Enforcement of the law would apparently accomplish, in one full sweep, what anti-gambling organizations have attempted to obtain in the courts for some time, namely, a complete check-mate of lottery activities which are known to be going on in Massachusetts through the announcements of winners. The present law prohibits the operation of lotteries, but has no judicial jurisdiction over the persons winning millions of dollars annually on this form of gambling.

Under the existing law, the incomes of lottery winners are taxable but not confiscatory. The newly discovered law which lay hidden beneath the dust of 68 years of political parleyings, virtually makes the winning of lotteries an impossibility in this State. The State takes complete control of the profits which are unofficially estimated as well up in the millions.

Possibility of using the discovered statute as a new weapon against gambling was seen today by Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, who declared that he would confer immediately with the authorities on this subject. County prosecutors and civic organizations were also stirred into activity over the promise of halting a racket that has endured for years, despite their arduous opposition.

The real possibilities are seen not so much in capturing the profits of those who indulge in lotteries but in stifling the temptation to put hard-earned dollars into these rackets. A sudden drop in the sales of lottery tickets was reported following the announcement of the discovery of the ancient regulation.

Goodwin Repeats Parole Criticism

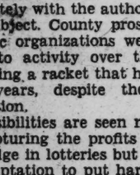
Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today reiterated his criticism of the State parole system as Anthony E. Kulaski, 22, of South Boston, was under arrest for the seventeenth time in his alleged 10-year career of crime.

"What I said last September, when he was in trouble before, stands," declared Mr. Goodwin. "I have had no reason to change my views." At that time, the Commissioner called the system a "disgrace to any civilized community" because of the frequency with which Kulaski had been paroled, despite repeated violations.

The youthful South Bostonian was taken in custody in Quincy yesterday by a motorcycle police officer after a chase of several miles and charged with suspicion of larceny of a motor car. He is still under parole.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; gentle south, shifting to southwest or west winds; lowest temperature tonight near 50.

Maine: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer on the coast tonight and Wednesday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight and in the south portion Wednesday

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northeast winds over the south portion, becoming southerly; gentle to moderate, shifting to south or west over north portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	41	Minneapolis	66	64
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	76	72
Chicago	64	62	New York	50	43
Denver	50	48	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	52	48	Philadelphia	54	48
Kansas City	70	70	St. Louis	70	68
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	78	76	Washington	50	44

A—7:30 a. m. May 31.
B—Minimum May 30.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:27 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Wednesday, 2:20 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

El Purchase Plan Called Horse Trade by Parkman

In Boston Today

Public-Owned El Plans Debated

A plan for the Metropolitan District Commission to buy the 238,790 outstanding shares of common stock of the Boston Elevated Railway for $65 each was described as a "horse trade" today by Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston.

Mr. Parkman represented Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at a Ways and Means Committee hearing on the Public Ownership Bill, now having its customary annual discussion. The Corporation Counsel said that the present market price of the stock is only $55.

The public purchase, which would cost $15,500,000 and be financed by District bonds, was upheld by other speakers, including Henry J. Smith, secretary of the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated.

"It looks to me," said Mr. Parkman, "as though this proposal before the Committee is a horse trade pure and simple inasmuch as no basis has been used for proper determination of the price. A representative of Governor Hurley suggested to the Metropolitan Affairs

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Veterans Held As Overlooked

Censure was directed at the Massachusetts State Employment Service today by counsel for a Legislative Committee because the Service had not appointed any war veterans as district superintendents.

The plight of unemployed veterans was cited by Warren Patten, counsel for the Legislative Committee which is investigating appointments by the Unemployment Compensation Commission, of which the Employment Service is a part. The inquiry resumed today after a five-day lay-off over the holiday.

"How many veterans were on the civil service list at the time you made the appointments as district superintendent?" Mr. Patten asked Fred A. Graham, director of the Employment Service.

"About 20,000."

"Did anyone search the list of 20,000 to see if there was one who would qualify as a district superintendent," asked the committee attorney.

"I don't know of anyone looking through it, replied Mr. Graham. "I didn't feel compelled to go over the entire list. I confined my search to the applications filed for the specific job."

In Massachusetts, veterans are required to be given preference in filling civil service positions. It was brought out that for the post of district superintendent of the Employ-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Gherardi Starts New Destroyers

Keels of two new destroyers were laid one behind the other in Drydock Number Two at Charlestown Navy Yard today, with Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi hammering the first rivets.

Standing beside what will later become Destroyers O'Brien and Walke—in honor of two outstanding naval men—Admiral Gherardi, who is commandant for this naval district, grasped the riveter in his white gloves and started the vessels on their way to construction.

The destroyers, now known as Number 415 and Number 416, will be the 9th and 10th such boats to be finished at the Yard.

Kelly Queries Dr. Williams

Twenty questions, known legally as interrogatories, were asked of Dr. David L. Williams, former State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, today by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly. They related to the Lieutenant Governor's libel and slander suit against Dr. Williams.

One of the questions was, "Why did you have my suit removed on May 23 from Municipal Court to the Suffolk Superior Court where a jury trial can not be had until 1940?" Other questions took up phases of Dr. Williams' charge that he was assaulted on May 18, 1937, by Mr. Kelly. It is to refute this charge that the Lieutenant Governor brought the suit.

Other questions carried political implications, such as: "Why did you wait 10 months after the alleged assault to make the charge the day after I announced my candidacy for Governor?" The questions must be answered before the case is tried.

Boston Gets Air From Labrador

Spring is here and summer is supposed to be well on the way—but you'd never guess it from the weather.

Bostonians awoke this morning to find the temperature hovering way below the usual figures for this date, and in fact so far down that today became the second coldest May 31 in the history of the Boston weather bureau. At 5:30 this morning, the temperature was 41.4 degrees, exceeded in frigidity only by the reading of 39 on this day some 54 years ago.

Down in the cranberry bogs on the Cape, temperatures as low as 26 degrees were reported, and in more than one location frost was reported. Senior Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes attributed the cold to "polar continental air from Labrador."

The whole month of May, in fact, as far as weather is concerned, was not especially nice to Boston. Out of all 31 days only four were clear. On fourteen days it rained, and the rest were either wholly or partly cloudy.

Even the rainfall was excessive—nearly 4.5 inches, or an inch and one-quarter above the normal. The temperature averaged 57.1 degrees, 1.3 degrees colder than usual for the month.

The forecast: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature near 50 degrees.

Brr! Maybe June will bring better things.

Aiken Asks Compromise to End Granite Industry's 'Holiday'

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 31—Hope of ending the "industrial holiday" which has tied up the granite business in the Barre area for the past two weeks is seen in the compromise proposal made to 50 representatives of employers and labor on May 27 by Gov. George D. Aiken. This proposed agreement would provide an $8 a day wage until July 1, $8.25 from July to Feb. 1, and $8.50 from Feb. 1 to May 15, 1940.

The Governor called the representatives of the granite manufacturers and of the union to his office and made the proposal. The compromise represents the difference between the $8 wage for one year which was originally agreed upon last month and the demands by the Granite Cutters' International Association for $8.25 from May 15 to Oct. 1 and the $8.50 from October to May 15, 1939. A rate of $9 for the second year was asked after May 15, by the G. C. I. A.

There was no discussion of the compromise proposal by the representatives. Asked regarding their attitude toward the plan, Governor Aiken said, "You observed the two groups when they left the Executive office. No one went out angry."

Governor Aiken explained that he called the conference because he feared that unless a speedy settlement of the granite controversy was effected, the communities in the Barre granite belt would sustain permanent loss by a lengthy strike. The amount of money involved, he pointed out, is small compared with the total loss to the communities from the strike as a whole.

"I find," the Governor said, "that after investigating conditions, the working conditions in the Barre area are the best in the Country, and that the Barre labor is of the highest skilled type. I would express the opinion that as one group of Vermonters talking to another, that it is entirely possible to reach an immediate agreement for the good of all concerned. I have no power to force an agreement, but I think this proposal is fair."

Some non-union plants which have also been closed are planning to reopen this week, and will remain open unless picketed.

The Highway Department has awarded bids for a road project which will close the last gap in the hard surface route through the island county of Grand Isle to the Canadian border. The project is 5.8 miles long and calls for crushed stone, mixed-in-place, surfacing, and the low bid of $155,415 was submitted by Lambert & George of Montpelier.

Custom Followed

More than 100 State officials and employees, headed by Governor Aiken, gathered in the State House reception room one afternoon last week for a surprise birthday party

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Welds Another Friendship Link

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor D. Laurence MacLaren of Saint John, N. B.

Bearing the Admiral John Paul Jones Quadrant, Which He Will Present to President Roosevelt at Annapolis on Thursday

Waterbury Probe: Daly Resigns Due To 'Inferences'

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31 (AP)—State Senator Matthew A. Daly, one of several legislators whose prosecutiion on criminal charges in connection with "lobbying and corrupt practices" at recent General Assembly sessions was recommended by an extraordinary grand jury, resigned today as a New Haven County Commissioner.

The former Connecticut WPA Administrator, protesting his "record was without blemish," told Governor Cross "inferences" in the grand jury's report to the Superior Court at Waterbury May 19 made it advisable for him to relinquish his $3,000-a-year post.

The grand jury, whose report on what it termed "rampant corruption" in the City of Waterbury has resulted in the arrest on conspiracy charges of Mayor Frank Hayes, also Lieutenant Governor, and 26 others, accused Mr. Daly and a group of other legislators of accepting stock "gratuities" for favorable votes on certain legislation.

The resignation of Mr. Daly and two other appointive officials accused of accepting "gratuities," Joseph H. Lawlor, Athletic Commissioner, and John D. Thoms, Statute Revision Commissioner, both of Waterbury, were demanded by Governor Cross following the jury's report. Mr. Lawlor and Mr. Thoms complied last week.

All three resignations were accepted on the understanding the officials would be eligible for reinstatement if exonerated of the jury's charges.

Hugh M. Alcorn, Special Prosecutor, in whose hands the jury's evidence concerning lobbying has been placed, has indicated he will ask the Superior Court at Hartford for bench warrants for the arrest of those named.

How Crime Is Fought

Secrets of criminal investigation laboratories will be revealed in an exhibit at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

Boston Imports Show Sharp Rise; Still Below 1937

Port of Boston Business

Imports at the Port of Boston for last week were sharply higher than the previous week, although still far below the peak of a year ago, according to figures released today by Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Imports for consumption were about $750,000 above the preceding week, and imports for warehouse were nearly $50,000 higher than a week ago.

The movement of exports last week was also encouraging, Mr. McGrath said. The value of goods sent out of the Port to other countries was more than $600,000—the highest level reached by exports sent out of Boston in any one week for some time.

Alpaca from Peru featured the imports of wool. There were 130,000 pounds of the Alpaca goat hair received here, along with sheep's wool from Australia, New Zealand, South America, and European countries.

Sugar from the Dominican Republic, first to come to Boston from that country this year, arrived at the port last week with 30,500 bags of sugar.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending May 28, 1938	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,243,230	$4,996,597
Imports for warehouse	281,710	1,199,157
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	176,467	768,143
Duties collected	474,521	672,372
Wool imports (lbs.)	247,818	4,301,933
	Fiscal year July 1 to May 28	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	20,003,045	147,444,362
Duties collected	$18,748,354	$42,608,257

Judge Sentences 'Jobs Promiser'

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney today gave Paul J. Moore of Newark, N. J., a suspended sentence of one year in jail and placed him on probation for three years on 14 counts charging the soliciting and receiving of money in exchange for his promise to use influence in obtaining positions for persons in the Department of Justice and the Department of Immigration.

Admiral Jones Quadrant Gift To U. S. Navy

Roosevelt to Receive Instrument at Annapolis Graduating Exercises

Donor in Boston

A gesture of international goodwill from Canada to the United States will be made Thursday when Mayor D. Laurence MacLaren of Saint John, New Brunswick, presents the quadrant used by Admiral John Paul Jones to President Roosevelt at the graduation exercises of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Considered worth infinitely more as a token of friendship rather than as a reminder of past battles, the quadrant is scheduled to be given into permanent custody of the Naval Academy, to be placed with other historic relics of the hero at the institution.

In Boston today, Mayor MacLaren stopped long enough on his way to Annapolis to give the history of the navigating instrument used by the man who hoisted on his ship the first naval flag of an American squadron.

"Presentation of the quadrant to America," the Mayor said, "would have taken place when the first Roosevelt occupied the White House—but for an underling's discourteous letter to my father.

Rather Present It

"My father, into whose possession the quadrant came, felt that instead of selling it for a fortune to America he would rather present it. He wanted only one thing in return—President Theodore Roosevelt's signature.

"Expecting to get that signature on a letter replying to his offer, he received instead a pompous letter from some assistant secretary telling him to submit his offer through the red tape of diplomatic channels. Needless to say, that was the end of the negotiations."

To get back to the history of the quadrant which guided John Paul Jones on his trips along the Eastern Coast of America, later across the Atlantic, and still later in the Black Sea when he fought for Russia, Mayor MacLaren pointed to a beautiful, tooled-leather case. Inside, in fine Old English printing was a written account. The case, along with the quadrant, will be presented to President Roosevelt Thursday.

"On the death of John Paul Jones in Paris in the year 1792" the history reads, "his effects, which included a quadrant, were sent to a relative of his in Scotland. . . . John Paul Jones had a grand-nephew by the name of Simon Graham, a native of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and when as a lad he shipped before the mast, the quadrant was given to him.

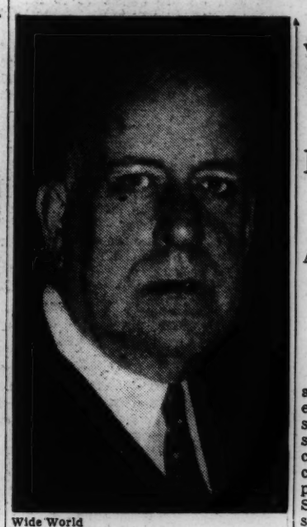
Became Master Mariner

"In time he became a Master Mariner and made many voyages between Great Britain and Canada. He brought many settlers to this Province, a large number of them settling in Kent County, New Brunswick. Among these was his only son, Simon Graham, Jr., then a young lad in his teens, who in after years became a merchant in Kingston, now the village of Rexton, Kent County, N. B."

After his last voyage, the history

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Walsh Urges Plan To End Deadlock On Flood Control



Wide World

Senator David I. Walsh

Who Offers Plan by Which Some Dams Can Be Started at Once

Would Build at Once All Dams Having No Power Possibilities

Needs Agreement Between Parties

Avoids Issue of Control of Power and Allows States to Hold Dam Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—An agreement between the Federal Government and the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont for immediate construction of all proposed flood control dams that possess no power possibilities was suggested today by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts to end the deadlock that has been holding up the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers flood control projects.

His proposal, the Senator said, would avoid the issue of control of power to be developed, which has been responsible for the stalemate, and would allow the States to retain title to those dams that are constructed.

The proposal includes the suggestion that Massachusetts pay all the necessary local costs for the Merrimack Valley project, thus relieving New Hampshire of any expenses. As to the Connecticut Valley project, which is more "complicated" because four States are involved, Senator Walsh declared that at least Massachusetts can secure a start of construction by immediately providing all the local payments for the two dam-and-reservoir projects in Massachusetts.

Outside of Compacts

The program of the Massachusetts Senator contemplates action outside of the pending interstate compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers projects. The question whether the States or the Federal Government shall control any power that may be developed is the issue "that has stood in the way" of Congressional ratification of the compacts and "until this difference is composed there can be no progress through the medium of an interstate compact," he stated. It is his own opinion that power is pribably not involved at any of the proposed dams and if a survey proves this to be the case "all the flood control projects could be undertaken."

To carry out his plan Senator Walsh proposed two steps: First, that officials of the four New England States concerned proceed at once to have the Secretary of War determine what, if any, proposed dams and reservoirs have hydro-electric possibilities; and second, that after passage of the flood control bill now pending in the Senate the Governors of the four States and their advisors meet "to determine what flood control projects may be undertaken without dealing with the power problem for the present."

The pending flood control bill, the Senator declared, does not change the fundamental situation and therefore of its itself offers no solution of the New England flood control blockade. A proviso of New England interest in the bill cuts from 100 per cent to 30 per cent the local payments for land and damage costs and in this way might render Massachusetts more willing to provide all local payments for the Merrimack Valley project, if not for the Connecticut Valley project.

Opposition Intimated

The proposal of the Massachusetts Senator immediately evoked intimations of opposition from some Administration officials who declined to be quoted at the moment. The contention of the Senator that power is the only issue blocking action was challenged. It is pointed out that President Roosevelt a year ago, in a letter to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross (D) of Connecticut took the position that the interstate compacts violate Federal law on two points, power control and title to the projects. The Administration, through the President and the Federal Power Commission, has insisted that the Government have title to all the projects. Incidentally, power control would probably reside in the Government anyway, it is said, through the provisions of the 1920 Federal water power act.

Further, the Walsh suggestion that only flood control dams be constructed has been opposed by the National Resources Committee, which has told both representatives of the New England Governors and Congress that all the New England dams should be multiple-purpose dams. A multiple-purpose dam would be constructed for power development as well as for flood control. The committee has argued that a finding there is no chance of economic power development today, does not mean there wont be such a possibility in 50 years.

G.O.P. Candidates In Rhode Island Deny Racing Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31—Whether William L. Vanderbilt of Portsmouth receives the Republican nomination for Governor or if the honor of carrying the G. O. P. standard at the polls next November is given to retired Supreme Court Justice Joseph S. Sweeney of Westerly, the Narragansett Racing Association is expected to get little consideration from this party.

Senator Oliver H. Steadman of South Kingstown announced that Judge Sweeney could be counted on to give the track management little support despite the fact that the acting President of the Racing Association is Judge James E. Dooley, a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

The announcement of the Sweeney supporters was sufficient to touch off the campaign managers of Former State Senator Vanderbilt, millionaire sportsman. He took the opportunity, at a week-end G. O. P. meeting at his Newport County estate to announce that he also could not be counted among those who would subscribe to any policy which would link the Party with the legal horse race betting at the Pawtucket arena.

The brief statement of Mr. Vanderbilt follows:

"I should like to take this opportunity to publicly inform the gentleman that I am not tied up in any way, shape or form with the Narragansett Race Track.

"I positively will not make any deals whatsoever, and if I cannot be nominated without being hamstrung, then I do not want the nomination."

Cabot Gift Enables M. I. T. To Study How to Utilize Sun

Sun power by conversion of solar energy into forms useful for mankind will be sought in a far-reaching program of chemical, mechanical, and electrical research to be started soon at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made possible by a gift of $647,700 from Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, who has long been interested in finding means of utilizing the inexhaustible energy of the sun as a source of useful power.

The income of Dr. Cabot's gift, which will be known as the Solar Energy Fund, will be devoted specifically to a search for direct methods of converting the sun's energy into useful power or storing such energy for future use. The fund will be employed for these studies for at least 50 years, after which it may be used for such other purposes as the Corporation of the Institute may select.

While M. I. T. researchists concentrate on direct physical and chemical methods of utilizing the energy of the sun, Harvard University, which last year received a similar grant from Dr. Cabot, is seeking methods of increasing the storage rate of solar energy in plants in forms suitable for human use.

Commenting on the enormous potential power in solar energy, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, said that heat from the sun reaches the earth in the temperate zone at the average rate of about 4,000,000 calories per square yard per day. During the three months of greatest sunshine, an acre of land receives directly from the sun an amount of heat equivalent to burning approximately 250 tons of high-grade coal.

"This energy," he said, "determines our climates, causes winds, ocean currents, and rainfall, and produces photo-chemical actions whereby a portion of the energy is stored up in plants. Thus solar energy is the source of our fuels of wood, coal, oil, and gas, as well as of power derived from wind and falling water.

"The store of energy in our familiar fuels, while great, is not inexhaustible. Furthermore, there may be regions and special purposes in which solar energy may even now be advantageously used if suitable means for its conversion can be developed. Thus it is of ultimate importance to investigate and develop alternative sources of heat and power for the future. Dr. Cabot's generous gift makes it possible for the Institute to begin a great research program in which the combined efforts of scientists and engineers in physics, chemistry, mechanical, and electrical engineering will be concentrated on a study of methods of making solar energy economically available for the use of mankind."

While details of the solar research program have not yet been completed, Dr. Vannevar Bush, Vice-President of the Institute and Dean of Engineering, explained that, owing to the enormous amount of solar energy freely available, the practical problem is not to find

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" Delibes
Overture to "Mignon" Thomas
Introduction to Act III, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" Wagner
Finale from the Suite "Cinderella" Eric Coates
Austrian Peasant Dances. Schönherr
Wedding March (Hallstatt, 1800)—"Schuhplattler" (Tyrol)—"G'stramp fter" (Salzburg)—"Sautanz" ("Hog Dance," Tyrol) — "Zwoaschritt" ("Two Step, Styria)
Largo from "Xerxes" Handel
"Pathetic" Symphony, No. 6: Allegro molto vivace Tchaikovsky
"The Incredible Flutist," a Dance Play Piston
(First performance)
Hans Wiener
And His Dancers
With Orchestra
Arthur Fiedler Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Star-Wagon," starring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "Son of a Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:15, 10:15.

Coolidge Corner—

"Wide Open Faces," featuring Joe E. Brown. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "In Old Chicago." 3:18, 6:26, 9:38.

South Station Theater—
"The Crossroads of the Orient," "Trotting Thoroughbreds," a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Edgar Kennedy comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Metropolitan—
Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnaped," 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Also The Jones Family in "A Trip to Paris," 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Strand—
"Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone, Gladys George and Mickey Rooney. Also "The Kid Comes Back," with Wayne Morris and June Travis. Tomorrow: "There Goes the Groom," with Ann Sothern and Burgess Meredith. Also "Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal.

State and Orpheum—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday" Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., Both theaters; 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "There's Always a Woman," featuring Joan Blondell and Melvyn Douglas. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Beloved Brat," featuring Dolores Costello and Donald Crisp. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata." Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Stella Dallas" with Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. Also "Trans-Atlantic Merry-Go-Round," featuring Jack Benny. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Kentucky Moonshine," featuring the Ritz Brothers. Fenway: 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Stolen Heaven," with Olympe Bradna, Lewis Stone and Gene Raymond. Fenway: 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

University—
"Arsen Lupin Returns," featuring Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Everybody Sing," with Judy Garland. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Everybody Sing," with Judy Garland, Allan Jones and Fannie Brice. Also "Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," starring Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 10:41 a. m., 1:30, 4:19, 7:08, 10. Also "Blind Alibi," with Richard Dix. 9:30 a. m.; 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Exeter—
John Wayne and Diana Gibson in "Adventure's End." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Boston—
Robert Donat and Elissa Landi in "The Count of Monte Cristo." 11:29 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "This Marriage Business," with Victor Moore. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Uptown—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Alice Faye. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Tip-Off Girls." 2:55, 5:55, 8:55.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Brookline Village—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Tremont—
"Stella Dallas," with John Boles and Barbara Stanwyck. "Doctor Syn," featuring George Arliss. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Evening. Songs by Brahms and Dvorak. Herbert Moss, bass; Doris Morrison, accompanist; Stamitz Quartet, and Haydn Trio. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Brown Hall—
Sonata recital by Lydia Hinckley Woods, violinist, and Donald Currier, pianist. N. E. Conservatory. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Vocal recital by students of Marie Sundellius and Lambert Murphy, assisted by Henry Kelly, baritone. 162 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on the American Scene by Miss Elliott. Huntington Avenue. 11 a. m. Also the Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward at 2.

Harvard University—
Exhibition of Water Colors. Common Rooms. Dunster House, Cambridge. 11-5.

Lions Club—
Luncheon in the Roosevelt Room of the Hotel Touraine. Corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. 12:15.

James Russell Lowell Estate (Elmwood Avenue and Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge)—Treasure Auction, sponsored by the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association. If stormy auction will be held next pleasant day on the lawn. 2.

Town Purchasing Agency Proposed

Herbert F. Mills, Executive Secretary of the Brookline Taxpayers Association, announced today his organization was seriously considering advising the town to establish a central, municipal purchasing department.

The Association, which is making a study of government in Brookline, feels that the money saved through centralization of purchases would more thtn offset the money expended for creation of the new department, he said.

Time and Mr. Anderson

The Arts in Boston

Maxwell Anderson's study of time-space theory, "The Star-Wagon," arrived belatedly in Boston last night. But not too late to be pleasurable and provocative. Guthrie McClintic has preserved the original cast and has kept the production fresh. Last night's audience at the Shubert took the piece to its heart.

Mr. Anderson's play is no laboratory exercise. It is a viable work for the theater, warmly human, full of action and suspense. The story, which embodies features of "Dear Brutus" and "Berkeley Square," must be familiar to everybody by now—the story of the idealistic inventor whose ideas enrich his employers and whose time-machine enables him to live his life over and finally to return gratefully to his original position. Yet not quite to his original position, since he is made consulting engineer at a large salary. He has his cake and eats it.

This Hollywood ending is a weak point of the drama. A weaker one is the little lecture with which Mr. Anderson concludes his otherwise dramatic entertainment, thereby confessing the fear (quite unfounded) that his play hasn't been good enough to point the moral unaided. But in spite of these small defects the "The Star-Wagon" is still one of the better plays of the season, and we are fortunate to have it for a curtain-lowerer.

The performance is worthy of it. The impersonations by Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish of the inventor and his wife have become a theatrical legend. They deserve their fame. They are full of subtleties of "business" which throw up sharply the inner characters. Item: Mr. Meredith's awkward, half-finished gesture of tentative farewell to his friend and helper, Hanus, just before he throws the switch of the time-machine. Item: Miss Gish's playing of the organ as she sits back to the audience in the famous choir scene.

There has been less report of another distinguished performance, of that of Russell Collins as Hanus, ne'er-do-well, non-conformist, cynical, loyal. It is a "fat" part, and Mr. Collins, without over-emphasis or obtrusiveness, gives it all its values.

Mr. McClintic's direction is beautifully co-ordinated. Jo Mielziner's settings are effective, especially that of the choir loft. Last night there was some needlessly strong language which no doubt will be modified for this engagement by the local censor.

L. A. S.

Stage and Music Notes

There was a sold-out house at the Pops Sunday night, when the feature of the program was a concerto by Mozart for three pianos and orchestra, said to have been having its first performance in Boston. The pianists were Heinrich Gebhard, J. M. Sanromá, and Arthur Feidler, who conducted from the keyboard. The audience was enthusiastic.

The Lincoln House Players will present Irwin Shaw's anti-war play, "Bury the Dead," at Lincoln House, 80 Emerald Street, tomorrow evening. The performance will be repeated June 6-7.

The Federal Theater will present at the Copley beginning June 13, John Hunter Booth's "Created Equal," which dramatizes events in American history from 1776 to the present.

Short-Wave Programs

For Wednesday, June 1

Budapest—8 p. m.—"Hungarian Minstrels." HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.
Schenectady—8 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:15 p. m.—Program for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Rome—8:35 p. m., News; "Around Italy with Music"; light music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Boston—9 p. m.—Program for Latin America, W1XAL, 25.6m, 11.73meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—The Continentals, orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:35 p. m.—Students' Songs: BBC Men's Chorus, GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

tendered Dwight J. Dwinnell, 87-year-old sergeant-at-arms.

It has been the custom for several years for employees and officials in the Statehouse to celebrate the birthday of the veteran custodian of buildings, but this was the first year all employees in the various State buildings have joined together for a party. Refreshments were served, and there was informal music and singing while all joined in congratulating the veteran sergeant-at-arms who is one of the best known and most liked of all State officials.

Women's Club Officers

Mrs. Merrill Proctor of Ludlow was elected President of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs at the closing meeting of the annual convention held in Middlebury.

Other officers are: Vice-Presidents and District Chairmen, southwestern district, Mrs. T. S. Gregory, Middlebury; northwestern district, Mrs. Howard Hill, Johnson; southeastern district, Mrs. Earle Drown, White River Junction; northeastern district, Mrs. Maxwell Bradway, Montpelier; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Glenn Howland, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alan Fletcher, Ludlow; Treasurer, Mrs. John Findeisen, Windsor; Auditor, Mrs. Martha Bucklin, Rutland; General Federation Director, Mrs. Merrill Proctor, Ludlow; Chairman of zone I, General Federation, Mrs. Omeron Coolidge, Rutland.

Delegates to the New England Conference are: Mrs. P. D. Moody, Middlebury; Mrs. F. S. Drown, White River Junction; Mrs. C. B. Adams, Waterbury; Mrs. Alan Fletcher, Ludlow; Mrs. Russell Sholes, Middlebury; Mrs. Maxwell Bradway, Montpelier; Mrs. Theron Gregory, Middlebury; Mrs. Glenn Howland, Windsor; Mrs. Raymond G. Laird, Boston; Mrs. George B. Young, Montpelier.

The convention adopted 10 resolutions. These resolutions urged support of uniform regulation of marriage and divorce throughout the United States; pledged support for the "educational and inspirational mission" of the National Parks System; endorsed the Hull reciprocal trade treaties; urged Congressional legislation to empower the Federal Government, in consultation with other states signatory to the Kellogg-Briand Pact, to withhold from the states violating the pact any financial transactions which would enable it to prosecute war or consolidate its gains; advocated the prohibition of loans and credits and urged embargoes of munitions and other war materials against aggressor nations; supported extension of Federal and State facilities for conquering syphillis; endorsed the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act including the provisions designed to control traffic in and use of marijuana; commended the Federal Trade Commission for the protection to consumers, and urged Congress to supplement the powers of the Commission so that it can bring about fuller informative labelling; urged immediate action to exterminate tent caterpillars; advocated methods to restrict erection of billboards and recommended extension of kindergartens, urging member clubs to assist local school boards in financing such classes wherever necessary.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recently acquired paintings. Annual Museum School Exhibit. Through June 12.
Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls, New Exhibit of Four Extinct Birds, and What Other People Wear on Their Heads and Feet.
Boston Museum of Modern Art— Reproductions of Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and Twentieth Century Paintings. June 2-Aug. 31.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Priscilla Ordway, Isabel Russell, G. der Garabedian and Joseph Barrett. Through June 4.
Germanic Museum—Open every day except Sunday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Documentary sketches of Arizona mining town and San Francisco waterfront life, by Lewis W. Rubenstein. Through June 1.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45 Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibitions: The Ancient Engraved Gems from Sir Arthur Evans' Collection, for a brief time only. The Horse in Prints. American Water Colors. Loan Exhibit of Etruscan Goldsmiths' Work. Barbizon paintings from the Frick and Kidder collections. Through June 20. Open daily 9 to 5 Closed Sundays and holidays.
Symphony Hall—Marco Montedoro's water color sketches for costumes of the ballet, "The Incredible Flutist." Through May 31.
Castano Galleries—Drawings and paintings by Giovanni Boldini. Through June 4.
Doll & Richards—Exhibition of selected group of oils, water colors and prints.
Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of abstract paintings. Through June 6.
Children's Art Center—Orchid show, in water colors, by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through June 4.
Yamanka & Co.—Exhibition of Japanese Screens of the 17th and 16th centuries.
Guild of Boston Artists—Spring exhibition by members.
Boston Athenaeum—Colored engravings. Also French costume from 1500 to 1800.
Federal Art Gallery—General exhibit of Project Work. Opens June 7.
Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of water colors by Katharine Sturges. Also selected old Masters Prints.
Boston City Club—Photographs by the Boston City Club Camera Associates. Through June 10.
Copley Society—Pastels by Harriet Day. Through June 10. Last exhibition of the season.
Vose Galleries—Water colors by Charles R. Knapp. Also work by Dr. Hale Powers. Through June 4.
Goodspeed's—Exhibit from Audubon's Original Elephant folio.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Smaller the Product, Greater the Skill

Cabinetwork on Reduced Scale
Pieces for Furnishing Dining Room From Beacon Hill Collection of Reproductions

Odd Jobs Sought By United Effort In Newport, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, N. H., May 31—Labor, the Board of Selectmen, and the Chamber of Commerce have joined hands in an effort to find temporary aid for the local unemployment problem. Tomorrow a labor union committee will start an organized canvass of the town calling at every home and place of business to see if there are any odd jobs available, such as repair work, cutting grass, or caring for gardens. Through the records of the unemployed the work that is found will be given to the men who most need it and are best fitted for the jobs required. The plan was advanced by Principal Joseph D. Vaughan of the Richards Junior High School. The public has been informed of the program and asked to assist as much as possible. It is felt that a great many people have odd jobs they want done and that the program would mutually aid those having such work and those needing it.

Plenty of Entertainment

More than 3,000 special entertainment programs, or 10 a day, are planned for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

Furniture Shop Hastens Sales By Miniature Models of Room Sets

Miniature copies of pieces from the Beacon Hill Collection of eighteenth-century furniture reproductions, costing far more than the original sets and taking four times as many hours of labor to reproduce, went on exhibit this week in the windows of the Paine Furniture Company.

The display consists of three miniature room settings, comprising living room, dining room, and bedroom. Each piece of furniture is made from exact reduced measured drawings. In carving them, dental tools had to be used, and the hardware could only be wrought under microscope. Inlays are reduced to the size of a hair, and casters are fitted on tables with legs the size of a match.

All accessories are likewise in scale. A bull's-eye mirror, for example, was made from a watch crystal and a secretary with individual glazed doors contains hand carved books painted and decorated exactly like originals. All inlaid, decorated or lacquered pieces have every detail reproduced proportionately small.

The center of interest in the living room is the Georgian fireplace, with carved mantel and painting above in the style of Pannini. The walls are gray, the woodwork and carpet Napoleon tan. Mantel garniture is of Lowestoft design and is turned from wood, as are the vase lamps. The chair is covered in petit point. A sofa in green and gold brocade and a wing and arm chair in diagonal weave and striped materials appear.

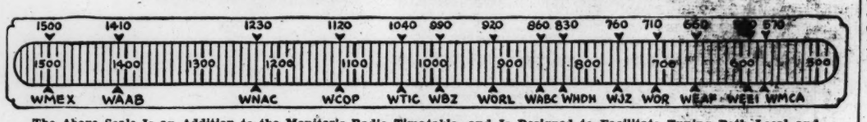
The exhibit has been shown in New York, and officials said that it has done more to stimulate business than any other advertising medium. The idea of showing furniture miniatures came as a result of an ambitious salesman, who said he believed he could boost furniture sales if he could show prospective buyers a working model of the original.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	News; music	Vocalists; orchestra	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Concert Orchestra	Paul Savin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
7:00	Variety program	'Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15	Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charley Randall's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Lt. Gov. Francis Kelly	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45	"Second Husband"	Lt. Gov. Francis Kelly	Garden Club	Novelty Choir	Detective Drama
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Dance music
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	"Information, Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	"Pet Peeves"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Al Goodman's Orch.;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy; soloist; or.	popular vocalists	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45	Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00	"Time to Shine";	Network sports	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15	Hal Kemp Orch.	Network sports	chestra; guests	Commentator	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30	Mystery sketch	Network sports	"Hollywood Gossip"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Roy Gobey, songs
10:45	Network talk	Network sports	Network program	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:15	F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Billy Hayes' Orchestra
11:30	Dick Gasparre's	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	Victor Nelson's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Billie Lossez's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	Victor Nelson's Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15	Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Cowboy songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children	News; shortwave relay	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Music; shortwave relay	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Relay from England	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Relay from England	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Vocalists
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Terry Regan"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Choir recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Sweet Music"
11:15	"Musical Moments"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Elinor Sherry; orch.	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Musicale	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano soloist	Kiwanis Club Luncheon:
1:45	"Gospel Singer"	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Roy Gobey, songs
2:15	Popular music	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Accordiana"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporttr
2:30	Columbia Univer-	"Valiant Lady"	"Variations"; music	Sports reports	Book Reviews
2:45	sity program	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
3:00	"All Hands"	Continental Varieties	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15	"Your Government"	"Swingtime Trio"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
3:30	Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Pepper Young"	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Network program
3:45	C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Network program
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	Sport reports
4:15	"Music Counter"	Club Matinee: variety	Top Hatters; orch.	ball game	"Song Styles"
4:30	"Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Red Sox-St. Louis base-	"Romance Time"
4:45	Popular vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30	"March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Comment; music	Popular orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Ponevy"; sketch	Revelers; male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra
7:00	Popular variety	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15	"America Dances"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Living History"	Elvira Rios, songs	Tenor; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Comment; music	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Rhudio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Souvenir"; music	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	the Lads; guests	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	"Souvenir"; music	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	Grace Moore; com-	Talks, Mrs. Roosevelt,	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15	ment; orchestra	James A. Farley	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30	Word Game With	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Vic Donato's Orchestra
9:45	"FPA"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"Down Memory Lane"
10:00	"Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:15	dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30	"It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	F. Dailey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	C. Russell's Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30	"Muny" opera pre-	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	miere, St. Louis	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Commencement at Harvard To Bring Degrees to 2,000

The Week at Harvard

Plans for Harvard Commencement week, which will begin Sunday, June 19, and culminate in the awarding of degrees on Thursday, June 23, were rapidly nearing completion today. Final examinations will start tomorrow.

The program for the 302nd Commencement will begin at 9 o'clock Thursday morning when the Senior Class assembles according to custom in front of Holworthy Hall and marches to the Memorial Chapel for a service which will be led by Dean Willard L. Sperry of the Harvard Divinity School. Following the short service, the Commencement procession will form in the Yard at 9:45 a. m.

At 10 o'clock the academic procession will move to the Sever Quadrangle, headed by the University Marshal, Dr. Reginald Fitz of Brookline. There the traditional "Commencement Parts," will be given by men graduating with special honors. Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, will award the honorary degrees, and the degrees to students in the various undergraduate departments and graduate schools of the university.

Alumni to Meet

At noon, the Alumni Spread will be held in the Yard, and the members of the Class of 1913, returning for their twenty-fifth reunion, will eat in Memorial Hall. At 1:30 o'clock, alumni will form in procession for the Alumni Association exercises to be held in Sever Quadrangle. They will be led by Alan J. Lawrey '13, of San Francisco, Chief Marshal of the Class. The procession will pass in review before Dr. Conant, members of the Harvard Corporation and Board of Overseers, and other dignitaries, who will stand on the steps of Widener Library.

At the Alumni exercises, George R. Agassiz, '84, of Boston, President of the Harvard Alumni Association, will preside. Addresses will be given by Dr. Conant, who will report on the activities of the University during the past year, and by several of those to whom honorary degrees are awarded that morning. Also at this time, results of the balloting for Overseers and for Directors of the Alumni Association and members of the Harvard Fund Council will be announced.

Commencement week will start officially on Sunday afternoon, June 19, when the Senior Class assembles for the Baccalaureate Sermon at 4 o'clock, when Dr. Conant will address the class as a unit. Due to the limited capacity of the chapel, this year for the first time the service will not be open to the public, but will be open only to members of the senior class and their guests.

Class Day Program

Wednesday, June 22, will be devoted to the Class Day program, which this year will start at 11:30 a. m., when the Senior Class meets in the Triangle, formed by Kirkland House, Winthrop House, and the Squash Court Building, for the Class Day exercises, including the class oration, poem, and ode.

The orator will be Wiley E. Mayne of Sanborn, Iowa; the poet, John S. Bainbridge of New York City; and the odist, Morris Earle of New York City. The Class Chorister will be Robert W. Snyder of Easton, Pa.

The Class Day Committee, under the chairmanship of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of Ambassador Kennedy, assisted by the Class officers and the Permanent Class Committee, will be in charge of the morning's festivities. After luncheon, the parade of the graduates from the Houses to the Stadium will be led by Mr. Lowry, with many former graduates arrayed in class costumes and colors. A major part in the parade will be taken by members of the classes who have been out of Harvard College 50 years, 25 years, 15 years, 10 years, and 5 years.

At the Stadium, Nathaniel G. Benchley of Scarsdale, N. Y., son of Robert Benchley, will deliver the Ivy Oration, and the various reunion classes will present features. Following this will come the singing of "Fair Harvard" and then the traditional confetti battle.

Approximately 5,000 Harvard alumni will return from all over the world for the week's program, and more than 2,000 students will receive degrees.

Sun

(Continued from Page 11)

means of using it with high percentage efficiency, but rather to find methods that will be cheap enough to make solar energy economically useful. The first objective will be to determine whether the direct use of sun energy is now economical and feasible, and, if so, where, for what purposes and under what conditions. This will involve the evaluation, on the basis of first cost, maintenance, and output, of those devices for this purpose already proposed, studied, and published by researchists everywhere. It will also require a study of design modifications to better adopt them for their purposes. A second step will be a study of the feasibility of developing new conversion equipment, utilizing phenomena at present under study in physical and chemical laboratories of ultimate promise in economical sun energy conversion. A third phase will be a long-range basic development of knowledge of phenomena at present under study which may become practical for sun energy conversion in the more distant future. This might be brought about through changes in the general economic value of our present sources of heat and power, or through improvement of the efficiency and lowering of first cost of equipment based on unusual physical and chemical processes.

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El Purchase Plan Called Horse Trade by Parkman

(Continued from Page 11)

Committee that the stockholders be offered $60 a share and the stock holders came back with an offer of $70 a share. The Metropolitan Affairs Committee then set the figure of $65.

"If the Governor had recommended $50, it is not unlikely that the stock holders would have said $60 and the Metropolitan Affairs Committee would have split the difference, $55—about the figure at which the stock is now selling."

The p-- value of the total outstanding "El" stock is now $23,879,000, according to Mr. Parkman.

Under the Public Control Act of 1931 (which extended an earlier Act passed in 1918), the Metropolitan District can take the "El" stock over for $85 a share but at any lower price must get the consent of the stockholders. Under the present Public Ownership Bill, the price would have to be approved by an 80 per cent majority.

Mr. Parkman proposed that the Ways and Means Committee refer the Bill to the next annual session in 1939 and in the meantime provide for a study of the "El" situation. He contended that the $65-a-share proposal would cost the Metropolitan District $3,600,000 more than if the stock was bought at the present market price.

Mr. Parkman also told the Committee that he did not believe the District would be mistaken in taking over the road by eminent domain with the question of price being placed before the courts. At present, he declared, the stock would be worth nothing but for the State guarantee of a 5 per cent dividend.

Among those in favor of the Public Ownership Bill were W. B. Downey, counsel for the Board of Public Trustees, who said that if the shares were taken over by the District and replaced by bonds with a lower rate of interest a saving of from $600,000 to $800,000 a year would be realized.

"This is a golden opportunity to take over the common stock because of the low money rate now existing," said Mr. Downey. "The common shares are held by 6,000 shareholders who are persons of moderate circumstances. The average holding is 47 shares each."

Representative Elbert E. Morris (D) of Everett also appeared to favor the bill. He agreed that although the Metropolitan District could take over the "El" by eminent domain, there was no telling what the courts or jury might do about the price. Under the present legislation, between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000 would be saved from now until 1959 when the Public Control Act is scheduled to go out of existence, according to Representative Morris.

Mr. Smith told the Committee: "The trustees unanimously wish to go on record in favor of the Purchase bill. Never again will we have the opportunity to re-finance this common stock at such a low rate of interest."

Road Fund Issue Opinion Sought

The Supreme Judicial Court will be asked for an advisory opinion regarding the Legislature's passage last week of a bill distributing $8,000,000 from the highway fund to Massachusetts cities and towns before Gov. Charles F. Hurley had actually signed the State budget. The money would be used for local road construction.

The request for an opinion will be filed late today by Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, or by one of his associates, it was learned. The House will act on the order tomorrow.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.

31 Newbury Street Boston

(Continued from Page 11)

ment Service, officials had stated "no veterans are available."

Mr. Patten brought out that employees with from two to 15 years' experience in the Employment Service were passed over in favor of "outsiders" for the positions of district superintendent.

The attorney implied that experienced workers should have been promoted. Mr. Graham said, in defense, that those whom he did appoint had had "comparable experience outside."

Suit for One Dime Involves Big Sum

A civil suit over a single dime was begun in Suffolk Superior Court today. Much more than a dime is involved in the outcome, however.

While John L. Feeney, of Cambridge, seeks a judgment of only 10 cents against the Eastern Racing Association, operators of Suffolk Downs race track, several hundred thousand dollars of annual revenue for the State and for the race track are at issue.

The suit is over the "breakage," or small change, paid out on winning bets at the race track. The "breakage" by law is retained one half by the track and one half by the State.

Mr. Feeney, who held a $2 ticket on Pharlock to show in May, 1937, was paid $2.60 to show by the track management. He claims he should have received $2.70. The difference is in the method of computing change "to the nearest dime."

MacLaren

(Continued from Page 11)

relates, Captain Graham came back to live with his son. The Captain passed on in 1878, and the son in 1902. Before his passing, the son presented the quadrant to Mayor MacLaren's father.

"My grandmother," the Mayor writes in the history, "remembered as a little girl seeing the quadrant and hearing its history. As a lad I have on many occasions heard the story from her as well as from my father.

"There is no maker's name on the quadrant—but evidently Simon Graham, before taking it to sea with him, had his name engraved on it. The rough paintings on the inside of the case depict John Paul Jones shooting a sailor for attempting to lower the Stars and Stripes and that of his ship the 'Bon Homme Richard'."

Rested in Safe

Following receipt of the letter from Washington in Saint John, nothing more was done about the quadrant. It rested in a wall safe in the Mayor's home, seen by few and then infrequently.

Last winter, however, a newspaper article about the quadrant was brought to President Roosevelt's attention, and he wrote to Mayor MacLaren asking for the history of the old instrument. A correspondence between the two men grew up, culminating with the Mayor's offering to present the quadrant to the United States.

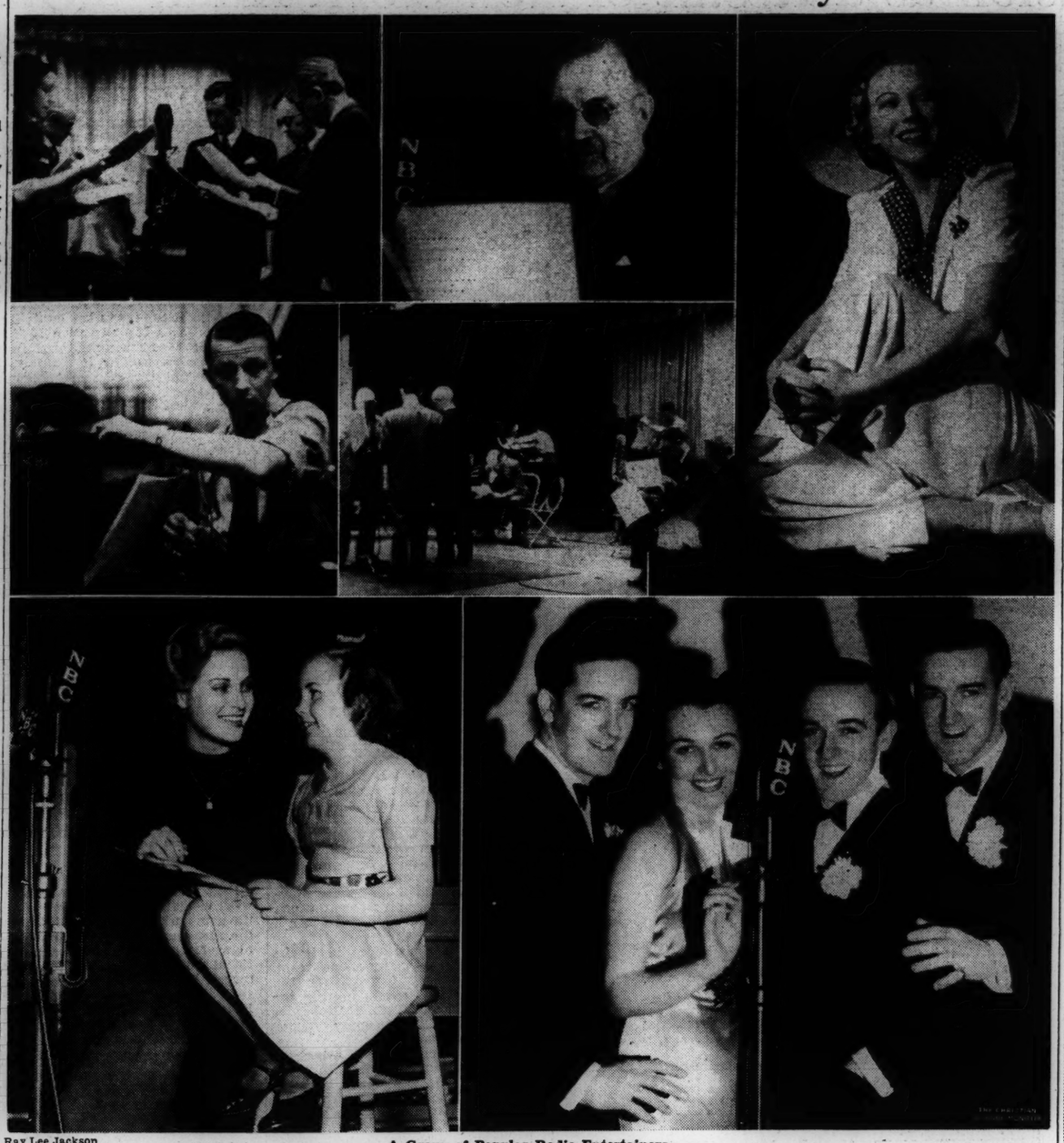
So Thursday afternoon, before present and future Admirals of the United States Navy, Mayor MacLaren will hand over the quadrant used by the man whose name stands at the top in the annals of American naval history.

Before returning to Saint John, Mayor MacLaren will visit Boston again to take part in the tercentenary celebration of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company next week. The Mayor is an honorary officer in the company.

Jerusalem Marbles on View

CHICAGO—Several of the more important marbles used in Jerusalem, collected by Maurice G. Morrison, of Evanston, Ill., are now in display in the department of geology at Field Museum of Natural History.

Millions Hear Their Voices Weekly



Ray Lee Jackson

A Group of Popular Radio Entertainers

Upper Left—Four Pictures Grouped Together Show Rehearsal Scenes of the "Death Valley Days" Program, With Harry Humphrey (Upper Right) as "Old Ranger," and Al Scott (Lower Left), of Sound-Effects Staff, Gesturing to Control Room. Upper Right—Ethel Owen, NBC Dramatic Actress. Lower Left—Nan Grey, Who Is "Kathy" of the "Those We Love" Program, With Priscilla Lyon, Who Is "Amy" and Is Also Known as "Widget." Lower Right—The Merry Macs, Vocal Quartet, Who Contribute Outstanding Arrangements in the "Town Hall Tonight" Program of Comedian Fred Allen

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

comb would split the western Massachusetts vote between them. Both are counting heavily upon the western Massachusetts votes to aid them in their fight.

Whitcomb Announcement

Although Major Whitcomb has not personally announced his candidacy, his announcement is expected not later than June 10.

Both the Whitcomb and Saltonstall forces have attempted to prevail upon Mr. Haigis not to be a candidate this year, but Mr. Haigis has warded off all such proposals. The Whitcomb supporters have been eager to obtain Mr. Haigis' open support of their candidate to unify the western vote and make possible the nomination of a new political leader around whom Republicans and independent voters could rally to defeat Gov. Charles F. Hurley or Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, the two present Democratic candidates.

Many Haigis supporters insist Mr. Haigis has never been given a real chance to prove his worth, that his 1936 candidacy was sabotaged by disgruntled Saltonstall supporters who never recovered from the shock of the Haigis defeat of Mr. Saltonstall for the Republican pre-primary convention indorsement for Governor. They argue that Mr. Haigis could defeat any Democratic candidate in the Fall if the Republican party unified behind him.

Stand of Labor

Should Mr. Haigis gain the GOP nomination this year and Governor Hurley be renominated by the Democrats, organized labor would have another opportunity to support Mr. Haigis, whose labor record was declared the best "of any Republican aspiring for a major political office in Masachusetts" by Robert J. Watt, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Mr. Watt is now being boomed as a possible candidate for Governor himself, although his closets friends hope that he will turn down the petitions being circulated to force him into the fight.

Organized labor is bitter against Governor Hurley who, union leaders say, promised labor much but has done little for it. The CIO is particularly incensed at the Governor's threat to call out the National Guard to quell any "sit-down" strike. The CIO leaders insist no sit-down strike had ever been contemplated and the statement was unnecessarily hostile.

It is possible labor leaders might turn to Mr. Haigis as the candidate most acceptable to labor. In the 1936 election fight, labor leaders had the excuse that Governor Hurley, not having served in the Legislature, had no labor record. This year the Governor has his record of the past two years on which to stand or fall.

Action Is Awaited

If organized labor leaders are bitter enough against Governor Hurley to campaign against him as they did against Gaspar G. Bacon, the 1934 G. O. P. candidate, they could force the election of Mr. Haigis as the G. O. P. nominee.

But with Mr. Haigis, Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Whitcomb all seeking the G. O. P. nomination, the resulting fight will be torrid to say the least, with the political writers predicting a Saltonstall victory because of the split western field. Yet, prognosticators have been known to be wrong, as they were in selecting Mr. Saltonstall to defeat Lieutenant Governor Kelly in the 1936 election. Thus, the victory may fall to any of the three.

Edgar M. Mills

'Stock Companies' of the Air Becoming Settled Institution

Behind the Microphone

Radiocasting has its "stock companies" operating quite like the formerly flourishing theatrical institution.

Some of the long-time commercial and sustaining dramatic shows on the air have had casts that have been together for well over seven years. "Death Valley Days" on the NBC-Blue network every Friday at 8:30 p. m. is a very well-known example.

This program, which has been on the NBC waves for more than seven and a half years, dramatizes true stories of the Valley and its people. The Valley was named by the Forty-Niners in grim memory of the sufferings they endured there while on their way to the goldfields in California. The famous borax deposits there are, of course, worked by the sponsor, the Pacific Coast Borax Company.

Most of the cast who took part in the first program have remained integral parts of the period. Only the major change has been made and that occurred with the passing of "Tim" Frawley, who was the "Old Ranger." Harry Humphreys today fills that role.

The rest are all veterans and have been heard on this and a number of other NBC dramatic productions. Among the cast are Jack McBryde, Milton Herman, Edwin Witney, Frank Butler, Paul Nugent, James Van Dyk, Goeffrey Bryant, Jean King and Irene Hubbard. Even though unannounced as playing a particular role, each of these players is a favorite with certain audiences and in turn receives criticism, praise and suggestions from radio fans.

"Death Valley" stories come from old "desert rats," relatives of original Death Valley settlers, from clergymen, storekeepers and musty records of the period. The script writers and production members of the show make frequent trips to the Valley where they are well known. The Valley residents appreciate the program deeply because tourist trade has boomed there because of it. Sometime ago the Government turned the Valley into a National Park.

The "Death Valley" cast still approaches the show without any touch of boredom. Most of the members are too seasoned performers not to know that radio audiences detect a routine and uninspired performance. The members of the cast have grown along with the program and can almost unconsciously produce the spirit that the drama demands.

The program is, in fact, old enough to have one family's history connected with it. The Donnelly brothers, "Andy," "Jimmy" and "Tommy," have succeeded each other in small boy roles as the inevitable voice changes came along. George Hicks, veteran NBC announcer, was just breaking into radio when he started with the program. Every Friday evening it is Mr. Hicks who introduces the program to the air audience.

The program has contributed a bit to history. It was once stated, for instance, that a bit of Plymouth Rock was placed in the walls of the Old State House in Esmeralda, Nevada. The Pilgrim Society, composed of descendants of the original Pilgrims who landed on the rock, wrote in for a copy of the script. The period is popular with school children and teachers of history and has been used as a basis for further inquiries into American history.

Move to New York

Two Boston University professors, who have become radio "stars," are moving their families to New York for the summer in order to be nearer network headquarters. They are Prof. William L. Stidger, professor of homiletics, and Dr. James R. Houghton, professor of music, in the university's school of theology.

Professor Stidger conducts a daily inspirational period called "Are You Getting the Most Out of Life?" and Dr. Houghton plans the music.

Stage via Radio

Ethel Owen, NBC dramatic actress, confirms some advice which we have propounded to stage-struck people and it is this: if you want to get on the stage do it by way of the radio. Says Miss Owen on this point, "Radio obviates heartbreak for many young actresses nowadays. Time was when a girl starved for a year after graduating from dramatic school before she could land a part in stock. After that came a season on Broadway and then, maybe, success.

"Broadcasting has changed all that," Miss Owen says. "Today, the ambitious dramatic school graduate can go right out and get herself a radio audition. If she is good she may get enough commercial programs to tide her over until she gets better (good enough to handle dramatic parts on the stage). Once she graduates from product plugging and gets a dramatic part and its attendant publicity, other dramatic parts may follow.

"Her rise, therefore, may be not only twice as rapid as that of the legitimate actress, but her career twice as long. When she's too old to play leads, she can play character parts.

"That's why I say that radio is a godmother to acting and broadcasting is a young actress's best bet."

A. D. H.

Recipes of World Planned for Fete As Tasty Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., May 31—International cookery will be the outstanding exhibit at the annual spring festival of the International Institute of Greater Lawrence. Held in Andover, where a large number of the Institute's members live, the event will take place at the November Club on Friday, June 3, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Syrian, Greek, Swedish, Scottish, Italian, German, Polish, and many other kinds of dishes served, will be made from recipes collected in an international cookbook, which is this year's project of the Institute. Gathered from all nationalities of members, many of them never written before, and translated into English and terms compatible with modern American ingredients and equipment, the recipes have been published in book form, and the volume will make its first appearance at the festival.

Maine Labor Ready to Enter Politics to Get Its Demands

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 31—Maine labor wants attention from politicians on other than election days and will not be satisfied with mere party platform promises. Emphasizing this idea, the Maine Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. branch, will hold its annual convention here June 14, prepared, according to reports, to enter politics, if necessary, to get what it believes is due.

Coming as it does about a week before the June primary, the convention likely will receive more than a little attention from candidates. Labor groups, grieved at being ignored by Governor Barrows (R) in his inaugural speech, expect recognition, this year, and the Governor is on the program to welcome the convention.

State Senator Fernald, (R), the Governor's primary opponent, came forward, this week, with a six-point labor program. One point calls for "statesmanship in industry" to bring about alternatives to wage-cutting as a means of reducing production costs, and the suggestion seems the more timely in view of widespread wage reductions in Maine industries.

"I might suggest a realistic study of the problem by a committee representing labor, capital, and the public," Mr. Fernald said. "It would seem to me that perhaps factors other than wages and earnings play an important part in determining the course of unit costs."

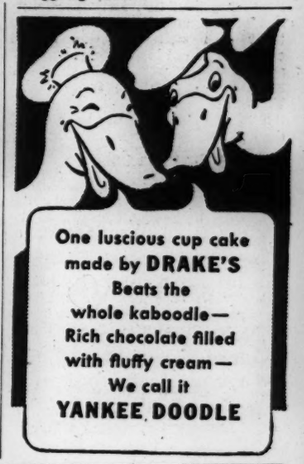
Senator Fernald's program also calls for more effective and efficient use of the Department of Labor and Industry for "true labor representation in fact and in spirit in all appointments which call for labor representation under all our laws." Another point, somewhat a duplicate of a provision of the Democratic platform, calls for "equal provisions under State laws for the settlement of disputes in labor and industry in intrastate commerce as are provided in the field of interstate commerce."

Likewise of interest to labor, was the appointment of Clarence R. Burgess, former Secretary of the Maine Federation of Labor as a Deputy Commissioner of Labor and a Factory Inspector at $2,000. His appointment by the Governor received council confirmation.

Problem for WPA

Wage cuts, slack employment, deflated potato markets and prospects, together with a severe slump in the pulpwood industry following on the heels of a poor lumbering season has left the Maine employment and relief situation acute. Town officials, particularly in the Northern and Eastern parts of the State gave voice to their worries at a meeting, of the Maine Municipal Association where relief problems were discussed thoroughly.

With the recession showing no signs of letting up in Maine, it appears the WPA will be called upon to provide important assistance to struggling towns.



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Cronin Faces Suspension as a Result of New York Affair—Qualifying Golf Parade

Red Sox Return Tomorrow For Series Against West

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Sox are back in Boston tomorrow, following what can rightfully be termed a disastrous road tour. Heading West about two weeks ago wtih a one-game grip on the American League leadership, the locals come home in fourth place and in danger of falling out of the first division.

After dropping four of their seven engagements on western territory, the Sox lost two days in a row in Washington and yesterday's double-header with the Yankees. Regardless of today's result in Yankee Stadium, the locals are well below the .500 percentage on the road.

Can Come Back

However, during the approaching Fenway Park series against the West, the Red Sox fortunes should rise once again. They are tough in their own back yard, as proved earlier in the season. A new winning streak would put them right up there again with the Indians and Yankees.

Thirteen games are scheduled during the Fenway series, but only one twin bill. The bargain day comes with the White Sox on June 12, a Sunday. The Browns, Tigers, Indians and White Sox arrive in that order, beginning tomorrow. On June 14 the Red Sox are off on another tour of the West.

The Fenway outfit will probably face the Browns without Manager Joe Cronin at shortstop. Although no announcement had been made when this was written, Joe undoubtedly faces a short suspension because of yesterday's Yankee Stadium tussle with Jake Powell, who has been in several such affairs. Eric McNair is Cronin's substitute and Herb Pennock the second manager.

Grove's First Defeat

That New York double-header yesterday, which was played before 82,990 paid fans, marked the initial defeat of the year for Lefty Grove. Cronin's ace had previously taken eight straight.

The best baseball of the lengthy week end was played right here in Boston. Yesterday, with more than 41,000 looking on, the Bees took both games of a double-header from the National League leading Giants by scores of 6 to 0 and 1 to 0. Shutting out the Giants twice in the same afternoon is quite an accomplishment. Jim Turner and Danny MacFayden, both right-handers, were the pitching heroes.

In third place, just five games behind the Giants, the Bees become more amazing daily. Over the most recent stretch of 36 innings, the hurling staff of Manager Casey Stengel has allowed only one run. Although records are not available at this time, it has probably been a long time since the New York club was blanked in a twin bill.

Bees Go West

With his Big Four working in rotation again and displaying remarkable effectiveness, Stengel moves into the West confident of establishing a permanent berth in the first division of the National League. Unless the staff cracks under the pressure of its team mates' light hitting, Casey will be hailed as one of the managers of the year.

"Old Case" has worked hard for Bob Quinn, his former associate in Brooklyn. Coming to Boston after Bill McKechnie had built up a local reputation, and bearing the label of a clown, Stengel was not in an enviable position. But he need only point to the league standing.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees won nine and lost three during the home series that ended yesterday. Five of the games went into extra innings and the B's took four of them. Local pitchers turned in three shutouts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today the Bees are traveling West. Tomorrow they open a three-game series in Chicago, moving from there to St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

♪ ♪ ♪

Debs Garms is a new local hero. By getting four hits and accounting for four of his team's seven runs against the Giants yesterday, the Texan probably clinched third base.

Golfers Trying For Qualifying Positions Today

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Nearly 1,200 golfers step out on 31 different courses throughout the United States today to play two rounds of golf.

On the face of it, there's nothing remarkable about that statement. But the point is that only about one in 10—to be exact, 141 out of 1,194—has a chance to achieve the common objective of a place in the field for the United States open championship at the Cherry Hills Club, Denver, June 9.

The open this year drew a total entry of 1,223 players, third largest in tournament history. Of these 29 are exempt from the sectional qualifying tests today. The few favored include the home club pro, Harold S. Long, and those who finished among the low 30 in last year's open.

With the tournament being played at Denver for the first time, the West is more strongly represented than ever before in the 42-year history of the open. There are 13 qualifying districts west of the Mississippi this year with 529 players seeking the 63 places. Denver, turning out in force to celebrate the event, has the largest single entry list with a total of 127 players due to battle for 13 places over two Denver courses. Chicago has 126 entries, and because the average quality of the field is somewhat higher, 16 places available. In New York's metropolitan district 75 players are seeking 10 places. Los Angles is third on the list with 114 entries and 13 places.

While most of the outstanding tournament sharpshooters are on the exempt list, a surprising number of well-known players have to take their chances with the rest. The metropolitan field, for example, includes Craig Wood, Ben Hogan, Willie MacFarlane, Frank Moore, Jess Sweetser, Tommy Tailer, and four Turnesas, Joe, Mike, Phil and Doug. At Chicago Horton Smith, Tommy Armour, Abe Espinosa, Lawson Little, Willie Goggin, Dick Metz, Wilfred Wehrle and Johnny Lehman are on the firing line.

Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood, just back from a world tour, are due to tee off at San Francisco; Gene Kunes, Ted Turner and Sam Byrd are listed at Philadelphia; Joe Ezar, Charles Lacey, Olin Dutra and George Von Elm at Los Angeles; Tony Manero, Jim Turnesa, Bill Holt and Ed Burke at Springfield, Mass., Don Moe and Ted Longworth at Portland, Ore., and so on down the line.

Scoring Soars At Longmeadow In Early Play

LONGMEADOW, Mass., May 31 (AP)—The exceedingly tough Longmeadow Country Club course gave a small field of professionals and amateurs a stern battle today as the early players completed the first 18 holes of the 36-hole sectional qualifying round for the national open golf championship.

The first of the half-way scores soared well above Longmeadow's par of 70, and gave the latecomers, including former open champion Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., considerable leeway in the battle for the four qualifying places.

The first of the 25 pros to finish, Jim Fogarty of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., posted a 76. His playing mate, Allan V. Ellis of The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., turned in an 83.

Ellis sought to hurry through his morning and afternoon rounds in order to fly back to Boston to represent his club in a local four-ball match. He chartered a plane and kept it waiting near the end of his afternoon round. Early 18-hole scores:

Allan V. Ellis, The County Club, Brookline (x), 41—42—83.
James D. Fogarty, Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, 38—38—76.
Bud Trumbell, unattached, Chicopee Falls, 40—38—78.
Charles R. Scott, Greenfield Country Club (x), 48—41—89.
Stephen Holloway, Schuyler Meadows Club, Loudenville, N. Y., 41—41—82.
Edward Burke, Naugatuck Golf Club, Naugatuck, Conn., 40—36—76.
Johnny Gaucas, Van Rensselaer Country Club, East Greenbush, N. Y., 44—42—86.
Arthur G. House, Ludlow Country Club, Ludlow, 40—41—81.
Bennie Toski, unattached, Fairview, 40—39—79.

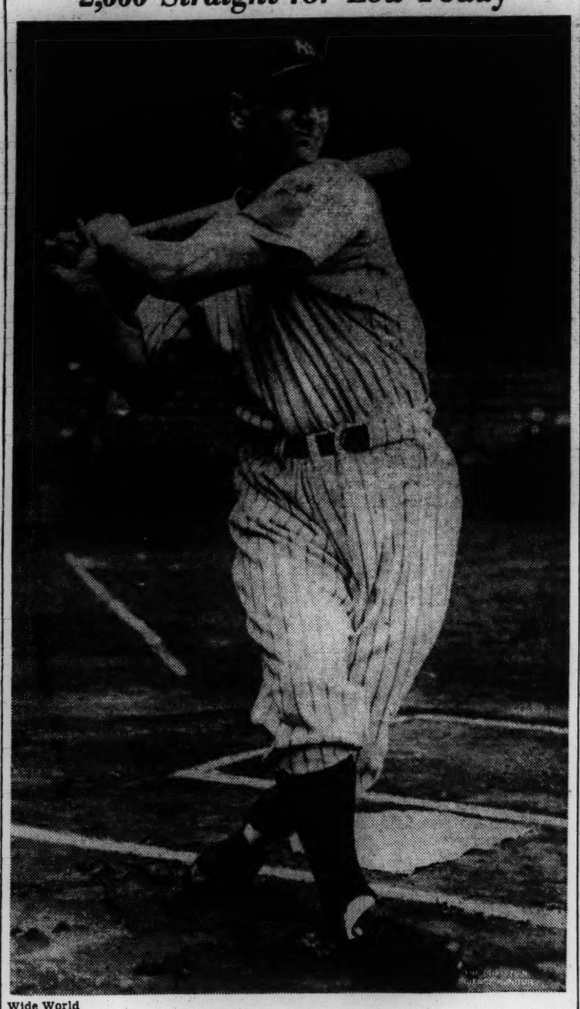
x—Signifies amateur.

Charley Yates' Scores In British Amateur

TROON, Scotland, May 31 (AP)—The trail that led Charley Yates of Atlanta to the British amateur golf championship:

First Round—Beat Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, 1 up, 19 holes.
Second round—Beat Frank Pennink, England, 3 and 2.
Third Round—Beat Stanley F. Morrison, Scotland, 5 and 4.
Fourth round—Beat Andrew McClure, Scotland, 7 and 5.
Fifth Round—Beat Dr. W. M. Robb, Scotland, 6 and 5.
Quarterfinals—Beat Cyril J. H. Tolley, England, 3 and 2.
Semifinals—Beat Hector Thomson, Scotland, 1 up, 19 holes.
Final—Beat Cecil Ewing, Ireland, 3 and 2.

2,000 Straight for Lou Today



Wide World

Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees

The Veteran First Baseman Today Was Scheduled to Take Part in His 2,000th Consecutive American League Game. He Has Not Missed a Championship Contest Since His Initial Appearance as a Pinch Hitter on June 1, 1925

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Gehrig Reaches 2,000th-Game Mark

This is a great day in the professional baseball career of Henry Lou Gehrig. Unless a postponement keeps the Yankees idle, the veteran first baseman is scheduled to play his 2,000 consecutive American League game. Considering the number of injuries and slumps that Lou has shaken off, this record is far more than brilliant. Probably never again will a player equal this mark.

Since appearing as a pinch hitter on June 1, 1925, Gehrig has played at least six innings of every game with one exception. An injury kept him away from the bag one afternoon, but he went to bat as a pinch hitter and continued his record run. In spring exhibition games and all, Gehrig has stayed at his post. His accomplishment belongs with the greatest major league baseball has seen. Lou is indeed in a class by himself.

Off to Slow Start

Off to a slow start this season, Gehrig is now leading the Yankees toward the top of the league. It should be only a matter of days before his name will appear among the batting and home run leaders.

Interest in the American League this week is centered along the eastern seaboard, where the four western clubs open their second invasion of the season. In the National League, the East moves West, also for the second time this year. The invasions begin tomorrow.

Cleveland is the leading attraction in the American League at the moment. The Indians are moving along in high and this morning were 3½ games in front of the Yankees, their closest rival. Playing at home for about two weeks, the Tribe looked like the new league champions.

In Philadelphia tomorrow, however, the Indians start another eastern tour, and road trips of this sort have been the downfall of Cleveland teams during recent years. Housed in League Park, with its short fences, the club at times is unbeatable. But on rival fields the story is much different. This new journey around the eastern half of the circuit can either establish the Indians as a serious pennant contender, or relegate them to the rank of runner-up.

Hemsley Out

Manager Oscar Vitt was handed a rather serious "break" over the long week end when Catcher Rollie Hemsley was injured. Bob Feller's chief battery mate will be on the bench for at least two weeks, and probably longer. Although many times a problem for Vitt off the field, Rollie is a better-than-average receiver in uniform and a valuable part of the Cleveland machine.

The Yankees are not winning as of old, but they have managed to open their home stay with a grip on second place. After being humbled by the lowly Athletics, the champions came back yesterday and took a double-header from the troublesome Red Sox. The pair of defeats dropped Boston to fourth place in the standing.

During the New York-Boston twin bill Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Jake Powell of the Yanks staged a private tussle of their own. After being separated on the field, the two resumed under the grandstand. Powell became riled when hit by one of Archie McKain's pitched balls and challenged the pitcher. Cronin defended his teammate.

Tomorrow, the Indians open in Philadelphia, the White Sox in Washington, the Tigers in Yankee Stadium and the Browns in Boston.

As they headed West the Giants held a 2½-game advantage in the National League race. They go first to Pittsburgh for three games with the Pirates. The Cubs, in second place, will make another determined bid for the leadership during this home stand.

New England Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of California and stocky Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., both top seeded, set the pace yesterday as the annual New England tennis championships began here.

Sabin, after advancing on a default by Albert Stitt of Boston, eliminated Francis Draves of Springfield, Mass., 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Pedersen whipped out an easy 6—1, 6—1 victory over Jean Porter of Hartford and then lost, 6—1, in a single-set exhibition match with Sabin.

Sabin was the only seeded player to wield a racket in the men's competition yesterday. Martyn Buxby, seeded three, was in New Haven where he defeated Bernie Coghlan of California, seeded four, in the Connecticut championships. Art Hendrix, the California player, seeded two, advanced by default.

Mrs. Moody Advances

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody and Dorothy Bundy moved into the third round of the St. George's Hill tennis tournament today. Mrs. Moody defeated Miss P. Anderson of England, 6—2, 6—0, and Miss Bundy eliminated Miss P. E. Marriott, also of England, 6—3, 6—1.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Southern California led qualifiers in I. C. 4-A track meet, sending all 16 entries into finals.

Dartmouth Team To Defeat For League Title

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	7	2	.778
Dartmouth	6	3	.667
Yale	4	4	.500
Princeton	4	4	.500
Cornell	5	7	.417
Columbia	4	6	.400
Penn	3	7	.300

Results May 28

Dartmouth 7, Cornell 5.
Penn 7, Columbia 2.

Games This Week

Wednesday—Columbia at Dartmouth (two games).
Saturday—Princeton at Penn (two games).

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Dartmouth, a rather distant contender through the greater part of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season, now looks like the team Harvard must beat to win the championship.

While the Crimson was idle last week, Dartmouth routed Yale 10-0 and Cornell 7-5 to take a firm grip on second place. This week the Indians have a Wednesday double-header with Columbia, which is far down the standing. Then the two pennant candidates clash at Hanover June 18 in what may be the deciding game.

If Dartmouth can sweep its two games with Columbia, a stiff assignment despite the Lions' low standing, and then beat Harvard, it will virtually assure the Indians of the title. Harvard winds up, as usual, with two games against Yale, June 21 and 22, and doesn't figure to get more than an even break there. That would mean a final standing of nine victories and three losses for Dartmouth and 8 and 4 for Harvard. The Crimson record now shows 7 won and 2 lost with Dartmouth a game behind.

There's a sharp drop in league action this week with one team, Cornell, already through for the season and the others nearing the end. A Princeton-Penn doubleheader at Philadelphia Saturday rounds out the program.

Cornell wound up with five victories and seven losses, in fifth place, after splitting last week's twin bill with Penn and losing to Dartmouth. Penn, after losing its first six games this season, improved its record somewhat without getting out of the cellar. The Quakers topped off their program last Saturday by whipping Columbia, 7-2, behind Lefty Rusznak's fine flinging. They now have won three and lost seven. Leading hitters:

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Collins, Yale	8	26	4	12	.462
Lupien, Harvard	9	32	13	14	.438
Novak, Princeton	8	29	7	12	.414
Jabara, Princeton	8	30	5	12	.400
Ingalls, Harvard	5	15	3	6	.400
Gannett, Cornell	12	33	7	13	.394
McLaughlin, Dart.	9	34	8	13	.382
Hanna, Dartmouth	9	34	5	13	.382
Jenkins, Dartmouth	9	36	8	13	.361
Shinn, Penn	7	25	5	9	.360
Radvillas, Columbia	10	40	9	14	.350
Johns, Harvard	9	35	9	12	.343

Eastern College Scores

(May 29)
Baseball

Dartmouth 7, Cornell 5.
Drew 6, Hamilton 2.
Fordham 5, Manhattan 2.
Georgetown 5, Princeton 2.
Holy Cross 8, Harvard 1.
Navy 6, Army 1.
N. Y. U. 7, N. Y. A. C. 2.
Penn 6, Columbia 3.
Rochester 5, Union 1.
St. Lawrence 8, Clarkson 0.
Temple 4, Penn A. C. 2.
Vermont 5, Middlebury 3.
Wesleyan 6, Conn. State 4.
Yale 7, Amherst 5.

Lacrosse

C. C. N. Y. 12, Alumni 6.
Cornell 19, Penn 2.
Navy 10, Army 3.

Golf

Penn 6, Navy 3.

Track

Rochester 89, Hamilton 42.
R. P. I. 68, Union 58.

Tennis

Army 12, Navy 1.
New York T. C. 6, Savage 0.

Polo

Army 6, Harvard 4.

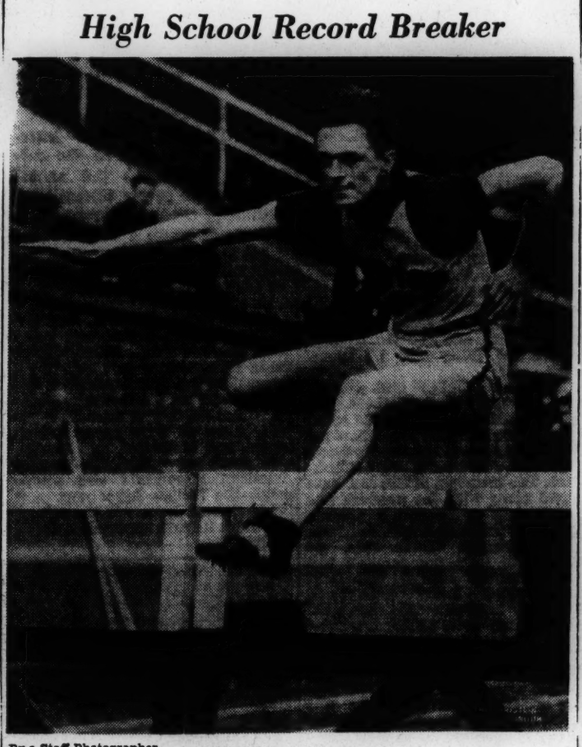
(May 30)
Baseball

Boston College 3, Holy Cross 0.
Brown 1, Harvard 0.
Colby 5, Maine 4 (First Game).
Colby 7, Maine 1 (Second Game).
Dartmouth 9, Vermont 7.
N. Y. U. 8, Fordham 4.
Norwich 4, Middlebury 1.
Penn A. C. 10, Seton Hall 4.
Providence 14, Rhode Island State 6.
Union 8, Mass. State 7.
Williams 6, Amherst 3.
Yale 6, Wesleyan 5.

Track

Middlebury 87½, Vermont 47½.

High School Record Breaker



By a Staff Photographer

Don MacKinnon, Newton

Youngster Equalled the Class A State High-Hurdle Mark Saturday of 14s., and the Previous Week He Broke the Harvard Class B Interscholastic High-Hurdle Mark With a Time of 13.9s. In the State Championship He Also Ran on the Winning Newton Relay Team

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Big Tennis Events Approaching

With the British amateur golf championship of 1938 completed, the British-American Walker Cup competition due to be played this week and the United States open scheduled for next week, the golfing season of 1938, so far as big championships are concerned, may be said to be well under way. And now we find the time is rapidly approaching when followers of lawn tennis the world over will be in the midst of their big championships. The leading players of the world are already in some part of Europe tuning up their games for such international affairs as the French and All-England championships, the Wightman Cup tournament, and the semifinal, and final rounds of the European zone play in the Davis Cup competition. With the exception of the Davis Cup interzone final and the challenge round, which are being played in the United States this year, followers of lawn tennis in France and England are going to see what promises to be even keener competition than they enjoyed last year. J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako, Helen Wills Moody, Helen Hull Jacobs, Alice I. Marble, Anita Lizana and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska are the class of men's and women's amateur tennis this year and there is little doubt but what they will be the players who will furnish the names which will be engraved on all the big championship trophies when the season is over. Anything else will be a big upset.

Wide World

Anita Lizana

The Davis Cup Situation

The 21 nations which entered the European Zone competition have now completed two rounds of play and the successful ones are now completing the third round. The chief feature of the playing to date was the elimination of Great Britain by Yugoslavia in the second round after Britain had advanced from the first round through a default by Rumania. Regrettable as it is to see the British team out of the competition so early in the race, it was only to be expected. Yugoslavia is one of the strongest teams in the European Zone today and in Fernce Puncec has a player who must be rated among the best in Europe, especially now that Von Cramm is out of the game. By using one or two of the best Austrian players, Germany has strengthened her team over what it would have been without Von Cramm, and it looks as if the Zone winner who will be called upon to cross the Atlantic and meet and winner of the American Zone competition, would be either Yugoslavia or Germany. And whichever it is, there is little chance of its qualifying for the challenge round as neither appears to be in the same class with Australia, which is a decided favorite to win in the American.

♪ ♪ ♪

"A Century of Baseball"

Next year will see the centenary of baseball being celebrated in many ways including the dedication of a shrine at Cooperstown, N. Y., where the game originated. Many things have happened on the diamond since the first game was played on the diamond as designed by Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday in 1839 and many books have been written on the national sport. One of the latest is by A. H. Tarvin and it is named "A Century of Baseball." In this book are recounted odd and humorous tales regarding players, plays, and incidents connected with the great game. Reading it should furnish some very interesting moments to any follower of baseball. It is published by the Standard Printing Co., Louisville, Ky., and sells for 25 cents.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

TROON, Scot.—Charlie Yates, young Atlanta golfer and member of Walker Cup team, wins British amateur golf championship, defeating Cecil Ewing, of Ireland, his eighth opponent, 3 and 2 in 36-hole final before crowd of 7,000.

NEW YORK—Harvard varsity crew ends undefeated spring season by defeating Columbia by length and three-quarters over mile and three-quarters; Crimson jayvees whip Columbia by two and a half lengths.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Haverford School of Philadelphia wins national junior championship for eight-oared crews, defeating West Catholic High School, also of Philadelphia, by over a length in mile race; Lafayette High School of Buffalo, beats Alameda, Calif., High School crew over mile to take national interscholastic eight-oared championship.

CHISWICK, Eng.—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, defeats Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, 7—5, 6—2, in finals of women's singles in Middlesex championships.

LONDON—Evelyn Dearman, Joan Ingram, Freda James, Margot Lumb, Peggy Scriven, and Kay Stammers named to British Wightman Cup team.

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of Southern California track and field team wins Pacific Coast Conference championship with 64 3-5 points. Stanford, second with 70.7 points, furnishes most notable performers Edson Burrows and Ray Malott. Burrows wins mile in 4:17.9, new meet record, and twe miles in 9:32.9; Malott wins quarter-mile in 46.9, half-mile in 1:54 and runs anchor leg on winning mile relay team.

TOLEDO, Ohio—"Slammin' Sam" Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., "came from nowhere" on a rain and wind-swept course to capture the fourth annual Inverness best-ball matches and grab $1,300 in prize money.

NORWICH, Conn.—Victor Dyrgall of the Millrose A. A., New York, raced to victory in the annual national A. A. U. 15-kilometer run in 49m., 45s. He was only two seconds ahead of his teammate, Enino Pentti, who took second honors and Johnny Kelley, the Arlington, Mass., marathoner who ran the field into the ground here a year ago, came in third in 49.50.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass.—Pat Dengis, of Baltimore, Md., won the Lawrence to Salisbury Beach marathon, outrunning Mel Porter, of Newark, N. J., by approximately a mile to win the 26-mile, 385-yard grind in 2h. 30m., 27 3-5s. Paul Donato, of Boston finished third, and Leslie Pawson, of Pawtucket, R. I., winner of this year's Boston marathan, was fourth. Fred Bristow, of Toronto, Can., was fifth.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Homegrown talent dominated the thirty-fourth annual Brown interscholastic track meet as Hope Street High School of Providence won and Rhode Island schools took three of the next four places. Only Worcester Academy, which finished third, kept the local athletes from gaining complete sway over the first five positions. Hope had 12⅔ points; Providence Central, 17½; Worcester Academy, 17; Moses Brown of Providence, 14⅓ and Cranston, R. I., high school, 14 1-6.

AMHERST, Mass.—The Connecticut State track team, boasting great power in the running events, won 10 of the 15 events and tied for the high jump honors while defeating Massachusetts State's forces, 88-47.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Martyn Buxby of Miama, Fla., won the Connecticut tennis championship for the second successive year by turning back Bernard Coghlan of Pacific Palisades, Calif., in the tournament finals, 6—1, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. The two finalists then teamed up and won the doubles title from Hoby Hyde and John Gow of Hartford, 6—3, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

In the mixed doubles final Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, who won the women's title Sunday from Mrs. Elizabeth Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., 6—2, 8—6, joined Coghlan in defeating Mrs. E. K. Nash of Boston and Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla., 6—2, 6—0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A. T. Horton, 3d, Providence, retained his R. I. men's singles clay court tennis title at East Side Tennis Club, defeating Charles Swanson, Pawtucket, 8—6, 6—0, 1—6, 7—5.

Dante Lancellotti, Providence, won N. E. sectional junior singles, defeating Bennett Wightman, Cambridge, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

Dean McClusky, New York, captured N. E. sectional boys' singles title, defeating Stockwell Everts, Newton Center, Mass., 6—1, 6—0.

Bob Braithwaite of New Jersey and Ivor Bolarsky of New York took N. E. sectional junior doubles from Don Mabel and H. Weinberg, Providence, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Marconi cutter, Sirocco, owned and sailed by Paul Sperry of New Haven, was declared the winner in Class A on the basis of cumulative scores for two days of sailing in the annual cruise of the Off Soundings Club.

The Class B prize was won by the Motor-Sailer Parthenia, listed in Lloyds as owned by Parker Converse of Marion, Mass., and sailed by Samuel Wetherill of New York.

Leader in the Special Class was the Schooner Daiquiri, owned and sailed by F. G. Crane of Dalton, Mass.

Sixty-two boats took part in the cruise. They started from this port and went to Duck Island and Greenport, L. I.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	24	12	.667
New York	19	14	.576
Washington	22	18	.550
Boston	19	16	.543
Detroit	18	18	.500
Philadelphia	14	20	.412
Chicago	12	18	.400
St. Louis	11	23	.324

Results May 28

Washington 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 9, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 10, New York 4.
One game postponed.

Results May 29

Washington 5, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 11, New York 9.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 6.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.

Results May 30

Washington 9, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 1.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 1.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 9.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 0.
New York 10, Boston 0.
New York 5, Boston 4

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	11	.694
Chicago	24	15	.615
Boston	18	14	.563
Cincinnati	19	16	.514
Pittsburgh	17	18	.486
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Brooklyn	14	25	.359
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

Results May 28

New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
New York 11, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Only games scheduled.

Results May 29

Brooklyn 1, Boston 0 (13 innings).
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.

Results May 30

Boston 6, New York 0.
Boston 1, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4 (17 innings).
St. Louis 9, Pittsburgh 6.
Philadelphia 9, Brooklyn 8.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 3.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.

New Speed Mark Set by Roberts At Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (AP)—Floyd Roberts, aviation engineer of Van Nuys, Calif., streaked around two and one half mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway yesterday at record-breaking speed to win the annual 500-mile race by five miles in the 26th running of the famous classic.

Roberts, winning his first major victory in 22 years of racing, most of them on dirt tracks, was never farther back than fourth after the first 50 miles. He went into the lead at 200 miles, lost it temporarily to Jimmy Snyder, the "flying milkman" from Chicago, and then regained it at 400 miles and held it to the finish.

The winner piloted his stub-nosed, red racer, a new four cylinder creation, across the line in the amazing average speed of 117.200-miles an hour. This eclipsed the previous record of 113.580 established by Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis in winning the 1937 race. Roberts, driving the entire distance without relief and making only one 30s. stop for a quick time change and gasoline at 267 miles, covered the distance in 4:15:58.40.

Finishing five miles back of Roberts came Shaw. Chet Miller of Detroit trailed Shaw by two and a half miles. Miller, hanging close upon Roberts in the closing miles of the race, was forced to stop on his next to last lap to take on fuel when he was almost virtually assured of second place. That 60s. stop probably cost him $5,000, the difference between second and third prizes.

Ted Horn of Los Angeles finished fourth, nearly 30 miles back of the flying Roberts. The balance of the field was strung out for miles.

East Hopeful Against West Next Week End

For the first time since 1935, it will be the Atlantic Coast against the Pacific Coast in the sixty-second annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Randalls Island Stadium Friday and Saturday. And the issue is sharply drawn in at least nine of the 15 events, where the West has formidable contenders against the pick of the East.

It will be Ben Johnson, of Columbia, the defending champion, against Adrian Talley, of Southern California, in the 100 and 220 yard sprints. Johnson is credited with 9.6 for the 100 and 21.3 for the 220 this season. He holds not only the two IC4A sprint crowns but also the National Collegiate A. A. 220-yard title, the national A. A. U. 60-meter title indoors. Talley just won the Pacific Coast 100-yard title last Saturday in 9.7. He is credited with 9.5 for the 100 and 21.2 for the 220 this spring. Johnson against Talley in two great sprint duels, bringing together the fastest college men in the land.

Two Yale Hurdlers

It will be Jim Humphrey, of Southern California, against Ted Day and Jay Shields, of Yale, both sophomores, and Harvey Woodstra, of Michigan State, and the 120-yard high hurdles. Humphrey is the Pacific coast champion. He is credited with 14.2. Woodstra has done 14.3. Day and Shields have been consistent around 14.8, but they can hold their own against the best.

It will be Tom Berkeley, of U. C. L. A., Earl Vickery, of U. S. C., and George Anderson, of California, against Ham Hucker, of Cornell, the defending champion, in the 220-yard low hurdles. All have done 23.5 or better. Hucker holds the I. C. 4-A record of 23.2 Vickery is the NCAA champion. Berkeley has done 23.3 this season. Anderson is the former IC4A sprint champion who injured his leg in 1935 and is coming back as a topnotch low hurdler.

Berkeley, a Negro star, may have something to say in the 440 against John Woodruff, of Pitt, and Jimmy Herbert, of NYU. Berkeley ran second to Ray Malott's 46.9 in the Pacific coast quarter last Saturday.

Herrick Figures

In the field events it will be Loring Day and Kenneth Dills, U. S. C. 14-footers, against Yale's Bill Harding and Columbia's Dick Gansien in the vault; Delos Thurber of U. S. C., and Bab Law and Bob Canning, of California, against Artie Byrnes of Manhattan and Pete Bennett of Pitt in the high jump; Guy Manual, California's 25 footer, against Princeton's Anson Perina in the broad jump; Chuck Soper of U. S. C. against Nick Vukmanic of Penn State in the javelin, where both have beaten 219 feet; John Herrick of Harvard against Phil Gaspar and Art Wrotnowski, of U. S. C. in the discus, where all have beaten 152 feet.

Only in the 880, mile and two-mile, shotput and hammer throw will the East be without serious contention from the West in the intercollegiates on Friday and Saturday.

Newton High Wins

MOUNT HERMON, Mass., May 31 (AP)—The Newton High School track team yesterday won the tenth annual Amherst interscholastic track meet with a score of 34 9-20. Other entrants and their scores: Choate, 31 9-20; Tilton, 31 1-5; Loomis, 22; Deerfield, 13 1-5; New Hampton, 12; Mount Hermon, 11 19-20; Greenfield, 10; Wilbraham, 8¾; Vermont Academy, 8; Huntington School, 7.

Hurls No Hit, No Run Game

MODESTO, Calif., May 31 (AP)—Gordon Walden, 19-year-old fastball ace, pitched no-hit, no-run baseball yesterday as the Shannon Rangers of Modesto blanked a Stockton semi-pro club, 28 to 0.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
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(Opposite Debenhams)

FRANCE
PARIS
PARIS, FRANCE
Tea Rooms
MARQUISE DE SÉVIGNÉ
11, Bd de la Madeleine
100, Avenue Paul Doumer
11, Place Victor Hugo

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Kennedy's Hub. 2195

Commerce and Finance

Big Increase in Credit Base Seen Adding Further Uncertainty

Business and Industry

Co-op Head Says Eastern Units Up 300 P. C. in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Membership in the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, Inc. was represented here today as having tripled its membership during 1937.

This was the import of a report to delegates representing 102 co-operative stores in 10 eastern states attending the annual convention of the corporation here over the week-end. The report made by the societies' manager, Leslie E. Woodstock, also recorded a doubling of business in food and household goods.

Sales Volume Jumps

Part of the program consisted of an inspection of the wholesale society's warehouse which only four years ago was housed in a single room. Today it occupies three floors.

"The 1937 volume of sales amounted to $533,135, or an increase of 86 per cent over the gross of $285,513 realized in 1936," Mr. Woodstock said.

Limitations on the amount of working capital available to finance the wholesale business of the society threaten to retard the development of additional trade, the manager said, as he warned that co-operative members must be prepared to invest more money in their movement.

"Co-operation assumes that consumers take control of retail establishments, then of wholesale ones, and finally of production plants by investing money in their own institutions," he declared. "In time co-operators must have their own banks. It is not going to be possible for co-operators to invest their savings in private business and still get service from co-operative business. Co-operatives must be properly and adequately financed or they cannot exist."

First Convention in 1929

Eastern co-operative wholesale held its first annual convention in the American House in Boston in 1929. One of the first important transactions of the wholesale society was to make a buying contract with the Land-o-Lakes Co-operative Marketing Association to receive supplies of butter, cheese, eggs and poultry. Much of the early income of the organization was realized through sales of flour, milk, yeast and other food supplies to co-operative stores and bakeries in Greater New York.

This co-operative wholesalers' corporation has the objective of all such associations, to serve as buyer for all retail societies within its area. Its most ambitious arrangement within recent years has been a combination with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain to import products of the British Empire under the co-operative society.

Widening its scope of representation, the wholesalers' meeting increased the membership on its non-salaried directorate from five to nine.

Grading and Fixed Service Price Are Urged for Gasoline

NEW YORK (AP)—Gasoline grading and the establishment of a fixed price for the service of merchandising gasoline which would give dealers a "reasonable profit" was suggested to the joint legislative committee on the petroleum industry.

Roth C. Durie, chairman of the board of directors of the Gas Merchants of Brooklyn and Queens, Inc., recommended the fixed service price and also suggested elimination of so-called "split" stations—those which handle two or more brands of gasoline.

Mr. Durie told the committee retailers were opposed to the present system of commercial accounts by which owners of two or more trucks may purchase gasoline in quantity at prices which he said were often under those at which a retailer buys gasoline wholesale.

Mrs. Felice J. Louria, chairman of the Consumers' Council of the City of New York, endorsed a proposal for grading gasoline, such as was proposed by the committee at the last session of the Legislature.

Assemblyman Harold B. Ehrlich of Buffalo is chairman of the committee which is seeking recommendations for improvement of conditions in the industry.

Other members present included Senator Rhoda Fox Graves and Assemblyman Earl C. Langenbacher of Rochester, Anthony J. Canney of Buffalo, and Harry L. Averill of Wayne County.

Mr. Ehrlich said the next meeting would be held here between June 15 and 28 and would be devoted largely to the question of "whether dealers' organizations and dealers' magazines are dominated by the major oil companies."

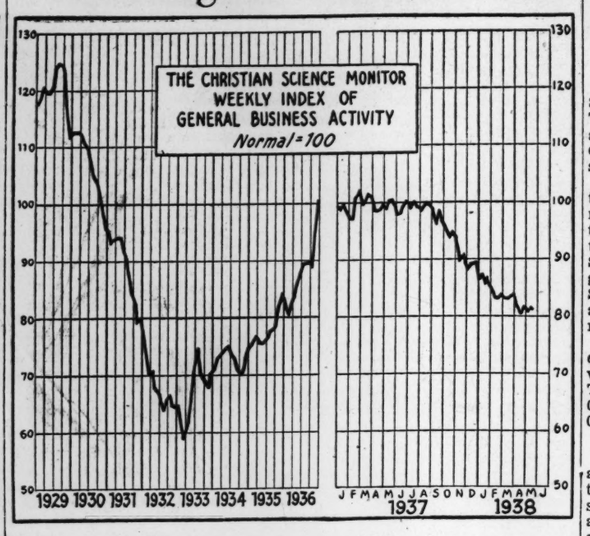
Old Silver Salver Is Given Gay by Exchange Members

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday presented to Charles R. Gay, who retired last week as president of the exchange, an old silver salver made in London in 1767 by William Grundy, a famous English silversmith during the reign of King George III.

The presentation was made in Mr. Gay's office at Whitehouse & Co., of which he is senior partner, by a committee representing the membership.

Mr. Gay's name is enscribed on the salver, with an inscription saying the piece is presented to him "with admiration and affection, in appreciation of his loyalty, breadth of vision and devotion to his task of co-ordinating the activities of the exchange."

Monitor Index Slightly Lower In Irregular Sidewise Drift



Moving slightly lower in the third week of May, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity continued the irregular sidewise movement of recent weeks. On May 21 the index registered 81.3 (prel.) compared with 81.6 on May 14, 81.4 on April 23 and 100.5 on May 22, 1937.

The decline in the index was largely due to a substantial drop in the bank debits series, the moderate decrease in the adjusted index of miscellaneous carloadings being offset by an increase in the power production series.

Production of electricity advanced very little in the week ended May 21 but the gain was contrary to seasonal expectations and exceeded the allowance for long-term trend.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group decreased only slightly more than seasonally. At its present level the adjusted index for this series compared with 67.0 on April 9, the low of the current decline.

Bank debits outside New York City increased in the week contrary to a seasonal decline but failed to offset the allowance for the mid-month bulge in check transactions. The low for this series was 78.4 on Feb. 19.

Reports of business activity last week were generally indecisive, in a number of instances showing declines but for the most part remaining at low levels.

Steel ingot production dropped off again to 27 per cent of capacity compared with 30 per cent in the preceding week, according to Iron Age estimates. While there is nothing of a favorable nature in the immediate outlook for the industry, a moderate upturn is looked for by late summer, the magazine reports.

Automobile production sagged further during the week and smaller schedules are in prospect for June. A number of plants have instituted two-day schedules for the next month or so.

Operations in the textile industry remain greatly curtailed. Recent weakness in the prices of cotton and wool have been an added factor of unsettlement in the situation. Activity in the shoe industry is reported to be fair.

Continued cold and rainy weather affected retail trade last week for the third consecutive week and sales in leading centers were reported 5 to 12 per cent under the preceeding week and 10 to 16 per cent under a year ago. Commodity prices developed weakness again with wheat declining to the lowest level in 5 years and a number of commodities dropping to four-year lows.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 21* 1938	May 14 1938	May 22 1937
Combined Index	81.3	81.6	100.5
Bk debits outside NYC	80.6	81.9	97.3
Elec power production	87.7	87.4	101.1
Misc carloadings	69.2	69.6	103.0

*Preliminary.

Rubber Producers Export Quotas Cut Sharply in Quarter

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—The International Rubber Regulation Committee slashed export quotas of producers for July, August, and September to 45 per cent of the basic allowed shipment figures from 60 per cent.

The reduction was aimed to reduce unsold supplies which have been weighing upon the market since demand from the United States slumped sharply last year. The fall in American consumption of rubber was held partly responsible for the action to curtail the supply on the world market.

The market responded to the announcement with an advance of 3-16 to 5 13-16 pence a pound.

NEW YORK (AP)—Rubber futures here rallied .36 to .42 of a cent a pound at the opening today following news of the export quota cut, which was greater than most traders expected. The trade had been discussing a reduction to 50 per cent of export quotas.

Future contracts for delivery in December and January traded around 12 cents a pound, less than half the peak of the recovery upswing last year.

The 45 per cent allotment, trade authorities pointed out, was the smallest yet set by the control committee and brought the quota down from 70 per cent in the first three months of this year.

The United States consumes about 80 per cent of the world's rubber output.

Java's Sugar Carry-Over Has First Gain Since '33

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sugar carry-over in Java on April 1 amounted to 286,558 long tons as against 241,133 tons carried over last year, an increase of 45,425 tons, or 15.8 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company. The carry-over for this year records the first increase since 1933 when 2,492,622 tons were held prior to start of new crop operations.

Sugar production during the past season totaled 1,392,151 long tons. For 1938, a crop of 1,400,000 tons has been decreed by the local government. Harvesting of this crop is now under way.

Java's sugar exports for the crop year ended March 30, 1938, totaled 1,017,226 tons as against 975,003 tons in the previous season, an increase of 42,223 tons, or approximately 4.3 per cent. Local consumption approximated 329,500 tons, while in the previous crop year it was 309,449 tons.

Federal Mining Discovers New Ore Reserve in Idaho

NEW YORK (AP)—F. H. Brownell, president of Federal Mining & Smelting Co., said the company has discovered new ore reserves near its Morning mine in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in Idaho. He told stockholders the property "looks promising."

At a special meeting shareholders approved a proposed reduction in capital by $903,200, to be effected by retirement of some preferred shares.

Canadian Financing During May Largest In the Last 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the month of May Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing totaled $192,293,969, and the largest for the month during the past five years, according to monthly figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All of the financing in May was placed in the Canadian market, the bulk of it being for Dominion Government account. The chief item was $139,825,000 of 6-year 2's and 20-year 3's which were offered in the middle of the month, $50,000,000 representing new money and the remainder issued in conversion of a loan which would have otherwise have matured in Canada this autumn.

The $50,000,000 for Treasury bills was wholly a refunding operation. Of the May total, $140,603,500 was for refunding purposes and $51,690,469 for new money.

Canadian financing for the first five months of 1938 totaled $541,640,523 and was second only to the like period of 1937 during the past five years, the total for the 1937 five months being $545,379,551. Of the five-month total this year $444,594,445 was for refunding purposes and $97,046,078 for new money.

Canadian corporate financing in the first five months of 1938 totaled $18,544,500, of which $16,775,000 was for new money. This compares with $67,600,800 in the same period last year.

Six Firms to List Shares On the Chicago Exchange

CHICAGO (AP)—President T. R. Benson of the Chicago Stock Exchange announced six corporations had advised they would list their securities on the exchange here.

The corporations were American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Container Corporation of America, International Harvester Company, Montgomery Ward & Co., Pressed Steel Car Company, Inc., and Stewart-Warner Corporation.

Mr. Benson said invitations to these companies to list their shares here were extended as part of a plan formulated in April to obtain Chicago listings of concerns whose shares are held widely in this area or who conduct extensive business in the Midwest.

23 Utility Officials Resign Interlocking Directorates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Twenty-three officials of the Associated Gas & Electric system have resigned from interlocking corporation directorates, a Federal Power Commission hearing disclosed.

The hearing had been called to determine whether public and private interests were adversely affected by the interlocking positions.

Twenty-four officials were summoned but one has since passed on, it was announced.

Power Commission attorneys noted that the resignations were dated after the hearing was called.

Belgium Cuts Discount Rate

LONDON (Reuters) — Bank of Belgium has reduced its discount rate to 3 per cent from 4 per cent.

Bank Sees Credit Inflation Possible Of $100,000,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The Guaranty Survey, monthly review of Guaranty Trust Co., reported the existence of a potential credit expansion "well in excess of $100,000,000,000 in all." It said:

"Even the most casual glance at the present banking situation leaves no room for doubt regarding the potentially inflationary character of the recent action . . . of the United States Treasury and the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System in releasing inactive gold and reducing member bank reserve requirements. . . .

"Just before the action was taken, excess reserves of member banks were estimated at $1,730,000,000. They are now estimated at $2,630,000,000, showing an increase of $900,000,000.

Can't Force Use of Credit

"As a result of the release of inactive gold, Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve banks now stand at $1,183,000,000, which is about $1,000,000,000 above the level at which they are usually maintained. As these funds are spent, they will flow into business channels and will swell both the reserves and the deposits of the country's banks. Already bank deposits amount to approximately $52,000,000,000 as against $55,000,000,000 in 1929.

"It is a curious but significant thing that the potentially inflationary character of these measures may, for the time being, actually tend to prevent the credit expansion and general business revival that they were intended to promote. The plan has injected a further element of uncertainty into the business outlook and has made many business men less inclined than ever to undertake new commitments.

Will Be Harder to Stop

"Two conclusions seem warranted regarding the future trend of bank credit and business in general in the light of the recent release of inactive gold and the reduction of reserve requirements:

"First, as long as the fiscal position of the Government and the general background of business recovery remain substantially unaltered, no increase in excess reserves will suffice to bring about substantial credit expansion except in the form of a further rise in government security holdings.

"Second, when credit expansion does occur either as a result of genuine business recovery or in consequence of an inflationary boom due to increasing distrust of the currency, it will be more difficult to check because of the steps that have recently been taken to increase excess reserves."

Of business and financial conditions the magazine said:

"The adoption of the government's recovery program has been followed by no appreciable change in the general trend of business. Activity has continued to decline irregularly, with a rather marked recession last month followed by an indeterminate movement in recent weeks. Commodity prices have also continued to move downward. The security markets have shown no clearly defined tendency. . . .

"The developments of the past few weeks have brought no essential alteration in the business outlook as a whole.

"The enactment of a revenue law containing only a vestige of the undistributed profits tax has been an encouraging factor, while, on the other hand, the prospect of decisive steps to relieve the railway situation is still very doubtful."

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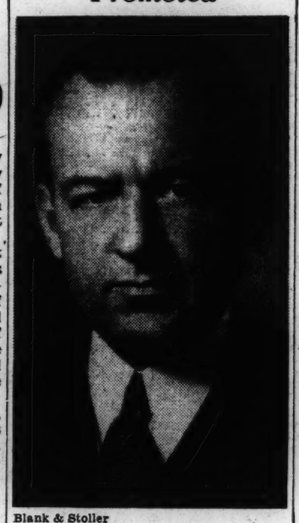

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The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Market action last week was ominous. Prices broke out on the downside. The drop not only shattered an interesting triangle in the making, but fell through the floor of May 2. On that date the Dow-Jones industrials touched 110. Last week they fell through to 107.98. And volume increased on the downside. In the sedate decline from May 9 through last Monday volume had been narrowing, until Monday, with 328,000 shares, was the dullest full trading day since September, 1934, or in nearly four years.

The Curb's 70,225 shares on that day were the fewest for any full trading day since March, 1933. Curb seats have dropped to $9,500 against $254,000 in 1929. But beginning Tuesday, volume accelerated, reaching 780,000 on Thursday.

It was small wonder the market sold off, in view of the news. Commodities made new lows; there was an unusual run of dividend cuts; business reports were, if anything, slightly worse, and Washington news was chilling.

Commodity Price Drop Serious

Among the commodities the July contract in wheat dropped under 75 cents for the first time in four years. Cotton had four successive days of decline. Both these commodities enjoy government support, present or prospective, not far below present levels. Rubber and tin ignored the control committee meetings this week.

Hides dropped in the next to the largest trading day on record. Copper prices in the open market were below the 9-cent level established by primary producers last week and a further cut is expected. The decline in futures was proportionately as great as the average for last fall.

Among the business statistics was the 29 per cent operating rate for the steel industry last week, lowest this year except for holiday weeks. It will decline further this week on account of the holiday.

Scrap steel has again dropped; Number one heavy melting at Pittsburgh fell 50 cents again to $10.50-$11.00. Second quarter motor production is expected to be under first quarter, which is said never to have happened before; sales and production declines are sharper than anticipated; there are large shut-down rumors for the summer.

Dividend Cuts Depressing

Carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, were up fractionally but the increase seems to have been in coal cars, with miscellaneous loadings less. Preliminary figures on April rail net operating income show a decline between 75 and 80 per cent from April 1937. Telephone figures, on the other hand, are holding unexpectedly well; seasonal increase in subscribers is tapering, but not as fast as anticipated.

And meantime London share prices continue to sag on unfavorable business news, with rails making repeated lows.

There were several outstanding dividend reductions or omissions. Anaconda passed, having cut to 25 cents this Spring from the 50 cents quarterly resumed last year after five years suspension. On the news the stock went to a new 1938 low, and other coppers were similarly weak, though they perked up Saturday when the long-delayed world copper figures for April appeared, showing record consumption outside the United States. Hardly less important was the reduction in General Electric dividend from 30 cents to 20.

Bond Trend Down

The chemical shares were depressed by the halving of Union Carbide's dividend to 40 cents, the omission of the Commercial Solvents dividend, and the reduction by Hercules Powder from 40 to 25 cents. The previous week's halving of the American Sugar Refining common dividend was echoed last week by South Puerto Rican Sugar. National Sugar meets this week.

Bonds continued the down-trend. Apparently the bonny rally from March 31 to early May was only a rally, not a recovery. Second-grade rails led the drop, in which Nickel Plate issues were featured; among the high-grade rails Burlington was a weak sister.

But despite a poor bond market, the first of the much-anticipated new issues went off successfully. The $3,500,000 of National Gypsum 4½'s were soon taken by a few insurance companies, and the $17,000,000 first mortgage 4's of San Antonio Public Service went out fairly rapidly. Despite the fact that a few New York City issues were still on dealers' shelves from April, preliminary experience with the new $40,000,000 offering indicated easy distribution. Two more medium-sized additions were made to the slate of near-term offerings — Southwest Telephone, $25,000,000 of bonds, and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore $18,000,000 of debenture 3¼'s.

Political News No Help

The government bond market went to sleep. Thursday's volume of $84,300 was the smallest day since 1930, and over-the-counter trading was correspondingly dull. Everybody is waiting next Monday's announcement to see if new money will be borrowed on June 15. If it is it will mean either that the Treasury fears an upset before Sept. 15 or that it wants to hold the market down. The situation is paradoxical and anomalous, for the working balance is around $2,000,000,000 and the Treasury just doesn't need any new money. Bill discounts, incidentally, reached another new low at one fortieth of one per cent (0.025 per cent bank discount equivalent).

The political news was no help to the market. The unfavorable items were the enthusiastic passage of the wages-and-hours bill by the House; the snarls over the Senate amendment to the pump-priming bill, and the President's tax message. The Street had expected him to sign but to be more bitter than he was. The Saturday market's mild recovery indicated a slight feeling of relief. However, his remarks robbed the tax changes of any possible beneficial effect on business sentiment as a noblesse oblige gesture from Washington.

The new Stock Exchange administration is working its committees to the bone. For every presidential prospect the special committee turns down, another turns up. Some say Mr. Martin will be the man, but more doubt it. The new rule against odd-lot short-selling goes into effect tomorrow.

Steel Operations Drop 1½ Points To 28½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Sharp contraction in steel production during the past week was a strong factor in bringing the national rate down 1.5 points to 28.5 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh declined 8 points to 22 per cent, Buffalo 4.5 points to 21 per cent and Cincinnati 17 points to 28 per cent. Wheeling gained 3 points to 41 per cent, Cleveland 3 points to 26 per cent, Birmingham 6 points to 69 per cent and Youngstown 1 point to 27 per cent. Rates were unchanged from the previous week at Chicago, 29 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 27, New England 30, St. Louis 33.3 and Detroit 18 per cent.

Adverse Factors

"In addition to general adverse influences some seasonal factors are entering the picture," says the report, "agricultural implement manufacturers tapering their production and the time for railroad buying being nearly over for this year.

"Some support is being given by an upward tendency in building, but this is slight. Delay in approving steamship and railroad purchasing by government agencies having jurisdiction is keeping considerable tonnage of heavy steel from being placed with mills.

"With these factors holding back production the opinion is growing that no forward movement may be expected until fall, when automotive buying is expected to be resumed and tonnage now being delayed may be on mill books.

"No upturn in buying has appeared following announcement of prices for third quarter, incentive to cover for the future being absent.

"Automobile production continued to taper slightly last week, total output being 45,120, compared with 46,810 the week before.

"Following the lead of steelmakers in reaffirming prices for third quarter pig iron producers have made similar announcements, covering all grades at all producing points. This has had no appreciable effect on the rate of buying and releases against contracts are in light volume.

Iron Ore Prices Hold

"Based on several sales domestic iron ore producers have continued prices at the level established March 12, 1937, the first time prices had been advanced in eight years. Production and shipments are light as stocks at lower lake docks and furnaces are sufficient for needs unless a decided upturn in steel production takes place."

Composite price of steelmaking scrap holds up well in face of almost complete absence of buying. A decline of 25 cents at Chicago last week brought the composite down 4 cents to $11.33. The iron and steel composite declined 6 cents to $38.44 on the basis of second quarter base prices, though it drops to $37.61 by inclusion of the newly announced bases applicable for the remainder of second quarter and for third quarter.

The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70 on the basis of second quarter bases, and down to $59.80 with new bases applied.

League Sees U. S. 'Recession' And Credit Contraction Linked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The American "recession," which began in the middle of 1937 and still continues, is ranked as the outstanding economic phenomenon of the year by the Monetary Review of the League of Nations, which undertakes a brief analysis of the monetary aspects of this sharp setback in the production and business activity of the United States.

While deliberately avoiding any appearance of judgment, the League's reviewer marshals facts to show that a sharp reduction in government spending during 1937 was accompanied by an equally drastic contraction of bank credit, due in part to competition between government securities and private demand for capital, but also to other considerable factors.

Deficit Finance Period

The period of economic recovery which preceded the recession, the League survey points out, was characterized by the Federal Government's deficit finance. Between June, 1932, and the end of 1936 the federal debt rose from $19,161,000,000 to $33,700,000,000. Banks took up a large part of the increase in government securities, thus increasing the volume of deposit money. The expenditure of this new money by the Government stimulated production and rendered private business liquid.

In 1937, the budgetary situation underwent a rapid change. Strenuous efforts were made in the financial year ending June 30 to reduce the deficit. The excess of expenditure over receipts was decreased from $4,361,000,000 in 1935-36 to $2,707,000,000. Not only was the deficit reduced but it was covered to an increasing extent from taxes and contributions obtained under the Social Security Act of 1935. By the end of 1937 the social security bonds issued as a counterpart for these receipts had totaled $1,188,000,000.

U. S. vs. Private Capital

This change in government finance, the reviewer believes, "does not in itself represent an adequate explanation of the monetary and banking changes which occurred in the United States during 1937. The deficit finance of the preceding years was mainly significant in that a large part of it was covered by the banks and thus led to an expansion of the available supply of money." The reviewer sees no close relation between changes in government finance and changes which have recently taken place in the banks' holdings of government securities.

During the 18 months ended Dec. 29, 1937, reporting member banks in 101 cities reduced their holdings of direct government obligations by over 15 per cent. This decline was relatively moderate during the second half of 1936, but rapidly accelerated in 1937. At the same time the "open market" public debt increased by $1,032,000,000 during 1937.

If the movement of the banks' holdings of government securities had been a simple reflection of the Government's deficit borrowing in the market, these holdings would have shown an appreciably smaller rate of growth in 1937 than in previous years, but no absolute decline. The reviewer therefore seeks for other factors which must have played a part in the credit contraction of 1937, and finds them in the policy of gold "sterilization," in twice raising reserve requirements and in the inrush of foreign funds.

"A drastic change in monetary policy became apparent in the autumn of 1937, when vigorous steps were taken to counteract the credit contraction. The most important of these measures was the release of $300,000,000 of gold from the 'inactive' account of the Treasury in the middle of September. This meant that the Treasury sold $300,000,000 of gold certificates to the Federal Reserve Banks and used the proceeds to repay an equivalent amount of maturing obligations. The cash balances of the member banks were thereby immediately increased by that amount."

U. S. Credit Supply High

The reviewer finds that, in spite of the reduction in the volume of deposit money, credit conditions in the United States continued to be characterized by a high degree of liquidity in 1937. The velocity of circulation was still very low; with more effective utilization, the available money supply would have been adequate to support a much higher level of production and prices.

The Monetary Review, prepared annually by the League's financial section to cover the entire world, appears this year in two volumes. The first, entitled Monetary Review, contains five chapters and 18 appendices of monetary statistics (international summary tables). The chapter headings are: Gold and Exchanges; Banking Policy and Government Finance; Supply of Money; Status of Central Banks and Commercial Banking Legislation.

The second volume, entitled Commercial and Central Banks, outlines the noteworthy changes which have occurred recently in central banks, both through legislation and practice. It becomes apparent that central banks during 1937 were given much wider functions and have been converted increasingly into instruments of government policy.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

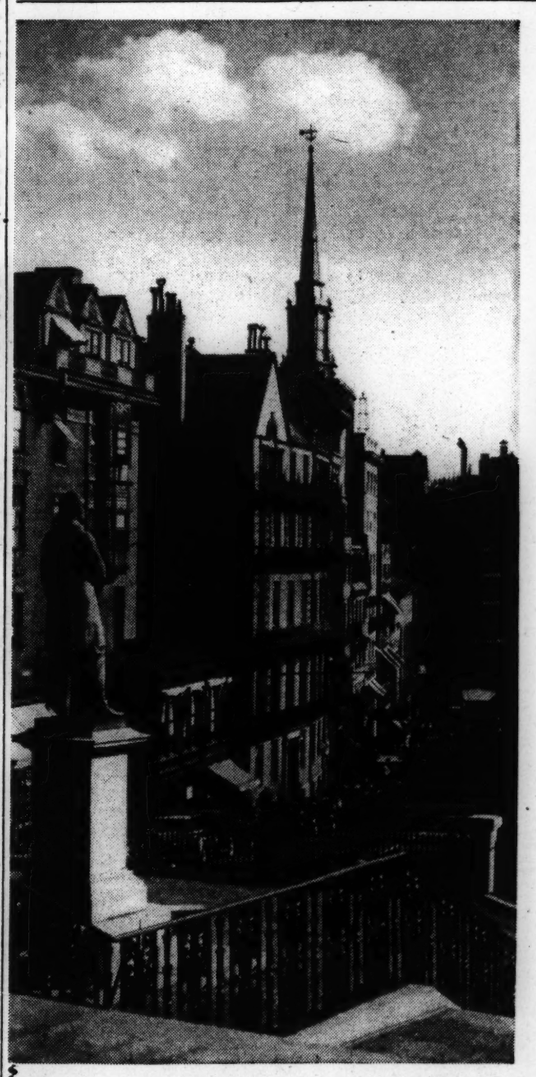
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Eas. Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 4
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20



WHAT IS BOSTON ?

A delightful, illustrated sketch of the "Hub" from a cultural and historical viewpoint

by

E. C. SHERBURNE

in the

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

June 1, 1938

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

with a

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND EDITION

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day 216,880
1938 volume to date 92,393,208
1937 volume to date 212,453,534

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—The stock market went into a slow decline today, with leaders retreating as much as 2 points or more at the worst.

While analytical forces found a grain of comfort in the extremely small volume of offerings, most buyers were inclined to stand aside. A small assortment of new 1938 lows was in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

In addition to the cloudy business and industrial outlook, further weakness of some major commodities tended to take the starch out of recovery proponents.

A continued restraining influence was seen by brokers in the likelihood of a delay in the adjournment of Congress resulting from the battle over the Administration's lending-spending bill, the wage-hour measure and possible revival of the reorganization bill.

Steels Decline

Prominent shares on the losing end included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Eastman Kodak and International Harvester.

Coppers lacked buoyancy although futures for this metal and the export price were lifted. While European consumption of copper was at a record peak, the domestic picture was not so bright. It was felt, though, recent shut-downs of mines might have a favorable statistical effect in the long run.

Bonds Irregular

Outstanding gains in obligations of companies with operations abroad and modest strength in foreign dollar issues contrasted with generally lower prices elsewhere in the bond market today.

International Telephone 5s were lifted nearly 3 points while the same company's convertible 4½s of 1939 and 4½s of 1952 had advanced 2 or more near the final hour. Another outstanding gainer was American & Foreign Power 5s, up more than a point.

Nickel Plate 6s suffered heavily in the rail section, dipping more than 5, N. Y. Central and Hartford 3½s were off nearly 4 and others down a point or more included Union Pacific 3½s of 1970, Southern Railway general 6s and Union Pacific 3½s of 1971. Childs Co. 5s sagged 7 on small turnover.

French and German loans were favored in the foreign list and South American shares advanced as much as a point, although Argentine 4½s stood out for a moderate loss. Japanese bonds were mostly lower.

U. S. Government issues were generally unchanged to 3-32ds higher. A few exceptions lost as much.

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Curb markets stocks moved mostly in a one-point range today with the trend lower near the final hour.

A few oils, moving against the selling tide and in face of lower quotations on the "big board," managed modest gains.

Aluminum Co. dipped more than a point. Others dipping included American Cyanamid "B," Sherwin Williams, Great Atlantic & Pacific, Universal Products and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Gulf Oil, International and Leonard made modest advances. Lake Shore and Wright Hargreaves stood out for small upturns and Niagara Hudson Power was a fractional gainer.

Wheat Values Rally From 5-Year Lows

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—Wheat recovered most of 1⅝ cents loss today after toppling to fresh 5-year low price levels because of a record breaking 1938 crop forecast.

Bulges of 10 cents a bushel in two days at Winnipeg by the May delivery there helped to rally the Chicago market. In addition, good export deman dfor wheat from North America acted as a stimulus on declines, together with announcement Jugo-Slavia had suspended wheat import duties.

After sagging as much as 1⅝ cents a bushel, Chicago wheat futures rallied and closed only fractionally lower than Saturday. July wheat was quoted at 68⅞-69 at the close compared with a low earlier in the day of 67⅝.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Publication of unfavorable business reports caused stock prices to sell off in today's market and the general tone was heavy at the close. Gold mining shares reacted and trading in that group slackened. Rubber issues advanced sharply following the announcement of a reduction in the rubber export quota, while British funds and transAtlantic securities held steady. Foreign bonds were erratic and movements in the industrial section were irregular.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a heavy tone and industrials and international shares moved irregularly. Rentes were off 10 to 10 higher and Bank of France issue lost 85 francs. Suez Canal declined 320 francs while Royal Dutch was down about 40.

Liverpool: Following Monday's sharp break in cotton futures the market assumed a waiting attitude and buying was restricted. When the New York market failed to decline to a parity, prices steadied and closed 3 to 5 net higher.

National Sugar Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of National Sugar Refining Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on capital stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 7. The company has paid 50 cents quarterly on the capital stock since April 1, 1929.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	M'y 21
52	29½	Acme Stl (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'y 28
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (⅝e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'y 25
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	43⅛	41¾	43	— ½
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6⅝	6⅝	6½	M'y 27
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	M'y 24
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 24
9⅞	4½	Allegheny Steel	1	13	13	13	
176½	124	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y 28
9¾	7	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	— ½
14⅜	8¾	Allied Kid (¾e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 25
9¾	4½	Allied Mills (1⅓e)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅜
53½	38	Allied Stra	6	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
51¾	34½	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
15¼	11¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	22	40	38¾	39¼	— ¼
3⅝	1	Alpha P Cem (1)	31	11¼	11¼	11¼	7—1
24	10	Amal Leather	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 27
72⅛	55	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
66	49	Amerada Corp (2)	3	56	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
17¼	10	Am Ag ChDel (1⅛e)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'y 27
42½	23¼	Am Bank Note (.60e)	1	14½	14½	14½	
91½	70¾	Am Br Shoe (⅛e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 26
167	160½	Am Can (4)	2	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ¾
27½	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	162	161	161	M'y 26
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 28
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chl pf (5)	5	11	10½	10½	— ½
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	88½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8½	4½	Am Colortype	2	107	103	103	M'y 27
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	5	5¾	5¼	5¼	M'y 26
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	1	9	9	9	
4¾	2	Am Encaus Tiling	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
16¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
11⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	7	9	9	9	M'y 26
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	16	16	16	16	M'y 27
2¾	1½	Am Ice	2	34½	34	34	M'y 27
18	13¾	Am Ict pf (1e)	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
7¾	4½	Am International	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
23½	12¾	Am Locomotive	6	5¼	5	5	M'y 26
74½	45	Am Locomotive pf	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ¾
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	46	46	46	M'y 26
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	12¾	12½	12¾	M'y 27
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	2	3	3	3	
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	27	27	27	—1½
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	1	105	105	105	M'y 27
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	28	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
33	16½	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	5	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ¼
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	5	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅝
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	19	10¼	9¾	10¼	
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	5	14¼	14	14½	— ⅜
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	67¾	67¼	67¾	M'y 26
14½	7½	Am Seating	7	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	28	33¼	32	32	—1
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	115	114	114	M'y 26
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 25
11¾	6½	Am Stores	9	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
118	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
19¾	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	M'y 27
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅝
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (5)	12	129	128	128	— ⅝
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	65½	65	65½	
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	4	67½	67½	67½	— ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	137¼	137¼	137¼	M'y 23
13⅜	6	Am Wat Wks	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	18	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	70	70	70	M'y 20
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 26
8¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
36¾	21	Anaconda	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
50	29	Anacon W & C	110	22⅝	21¼	22	— ⅝
18	10¾	AnchorHocG(1.15e)	2	33	32	32	M'y 25
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	M'y 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	11	11	11	M'y 21
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
6⅞	3¼	Arm Ill	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	5	36	35¾	36	+ ½
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 28
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 27
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	5¼	5½	5¼	M'y 27
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	11	25½	25	25	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 28
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	M'y 20
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	7	8¾	8¾	9⅜	— ⅛
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	26	26	26	M'y 26
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	40¼	40¼	40½	M'y 13
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y 27
3½	2	Aust Nichols	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 26
4⅜	2½	Aviation Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	M'y 27
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr 20
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 28
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	17	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	11	11	11	M'y 27
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15	15	15	M'y 27
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	7	7	7	7	M'y 27
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	4	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	75	41	39¾	40⅝	— ¾
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	6	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	82	82	82	
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 26
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y 27
15½	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	6	10½	10½	10½	
35½	20⅛	Boeing Airplane	21	22	20¾	21½	— ⅝
30	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	4	18¾	18	18	M'y 26
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15¼	Borden Co (.70e)	13	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	8	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 25
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	2	14½	14½	14½	—2
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y 20
3¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	32½	32½	32½	
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 27
5⅜	3⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 27
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21½	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	4	23¾	22½	23¾	M'y 28
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	5	12¾	12	12	M'y 26
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'y 27
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 26
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 27
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Bullard Co	3	3½	3½	3½	
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	14	13⅝	14	— ¼
9½	6¾	Buriing Mills (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	2	7⅞	7½	7½	M'y 27
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	15	15	15	M'y 26
11	4⅛	Bush Term 7% deb	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 26
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
22	16⅝	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	18	18	18	18	— ¼
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½
			1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 26

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing(1½a)	1	19	19	19	—1
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15¾	8⅝	Calumet & Hec	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Campbell Wyant	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	M'y 28
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	11	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
36	21	Cannon Mills (1e)	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	26	26	26	
18	12⅞	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	18	72¾	69¼	72¾	M'y 27
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	4	37⅞	37	37	—1¼
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 27
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	— ¾
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
4½	2	Cent Foundry	2	22	22	22	M'y 28
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 28
5½	3¼	Century Ribn M	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	12	33½	31½	32½	— ⅞
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	19	19	19	M'y 26
23½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 18
88	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	4	26	25½	25½	— ½
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 26
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 27
1¼	½	Chi Great West	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 28
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 28
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'y 28
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	½	½	½	M'y 28
12⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1	1	1	
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	26	26	26	M'y 26
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	40¼	40¼	40½	M'y 13
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅜
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	137	40	38	38¾	—2
63½	35¾	Chrysler Corp(½e)	1	11	11	11	M'y 27
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)					

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	M'y 26
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(⅛e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	38½	38½	38½	+1
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40a)	4	13	12⅝	12⅝	M'y 27
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	4	119	117¾	119	M'y 27
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59½	59¼	59½	M'y 18
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
27⅜	13¼	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	78	78	78	—3
95½	80	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18	18	18	M'y 24
22¼	13½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 28
21¼	13	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	5	16¾	15	15	
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	21	6	5¾	6	
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	61¾	61⅜	61¾	M'y 27
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 28
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	33	33	33	M'y 25
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	3	66½	66½	67½	+1
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	7	38	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	M'y 18
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	3	100	100	100	M'y 24
2	1	Com'with & South	8	6¼	6½	6½	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	116	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	5	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	25⅝	24¾	25⅜	+ ⅜
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	14	14	14	
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 27
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	30	23⅝	21¾	22½	— ⅝
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	93½	93½	93½	
6⅞	4½	Consol F I pf (1¼k)	2	1½	1½	1½	
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 28
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	26	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	100	100	100	+ ⅜
1¼	¼	Consol Textile	2	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2½	2½	2½	M'y 27
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 26
16⅜	8¾	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16½	9¾	Container Cp (1.20e)	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8¾	1¼	Cont Bak A	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝	1½	1½	
85½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	77	77	77	—5
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	37¾	37½	37½	— ¾
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109⅞	109⅞	109¾	M'y 26
9⅝	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
16½	10	Cont Steel	4	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 27
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	61	61	61	— ¼
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	1	164	164	164	M'y 23
30	19	Crane Co	1	3	3	3	
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	8	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	*1	97	97	97	+1¼
10½	5¼	Croaley Radio	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y 28
39⅜	22¼	CrownCork&S	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+1¼
37	29	CroCork pf ww(2¼)	2	23¾	23¼	23¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Major Business Rise Not Seen By Bank Until Fall

Indications are that business is not likely to show any real upturn before next fall, according to the weekly New England Letter by the First National Bank of Boston.

"The approach of summer," continues the letter, "finds business in the doldrums with indications of somewhat lower levels during the next few weeks. Under pressure of accumulating stocks, commodity prices are weak. Conservative policies predominate, with hand-to-mouth buying the general rule. Although a sharp curtailment in factory operations has taken place in many lines, inventories continue high, especially in relation to sales.

Auto Output Peak Passed

"The automobile industry has apparently passed the peak in the production of 1938 models and prospects are that there will be a downward trend during the summer months.

"The best assurance for broadening the market for this industry, however, would obviously be an increase in general employment. To a greater extent than is generally realized, the automobile industry is dependent upon the masses for the disposal of its products. According to a study made by the American Petroleum Institute, it was found that more than one-half of the cars on American highways are owned by persons with incomes of $30 a week or less.

"To bring within the buying range of the average American a product that is decidedly a luxury in nearly every other country, is a tribute to the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the American auto-makers as well as evidence of the high living standards in this country. One out of every five persons in this country owns a car compared with one to every 161 persons in the rest of the world.

Building Holds Well

"The building industry is holding up better than most other lines. Total contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains in April were slightly below the preceding month and about 18 per cent below the same period last year, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

"Some authorities have felt that because of the huge deferred demand, a real revival in building should be under way by this time. The failure of building projects to come up to expectations is attributed to lack of confidence in the future, high building costs and excessive taxation.

"Public utility projects are held in abeyance until the issue of government competition is clarified. While the situation appears more hopeful than for some time past, it is too early to draw optimistic conclusions."

Wheat Farmers May Receive Bounty Of 20-25 Cents Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wheat farmers may receive a bounty of 20 to 25 cents a bushel on their 1939 grain, officials said, if they co-operate with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in drastically reducing next year's crop.

Because of prospects for the largest wheat surplus on record, the AAA is preparing under the new farm law to reduce plantings from 80,000,000 acres for this year's crop to 50,000,000 acres or less for 1939.

Growers were promised benefit payments at the rate of 12 cents a bushel on their normal production for complying with this year's acreage allotments. Officials hope to increase that amount next year.

Whether the 20- or 25-cent bounty will be available, they said, depends on Congressional approval of an additional $212,000,000 for farm benefits. The fund has been included in the administration's relief bill by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Senators close to the AAA indicated they would seek authority for maximum payments of 10 cents a bushel from the $212,000,000 fund, instead of 8 cents. The balance of the bounty would be obtained from the $500,000,000 already voted for the soil conservation program.

AAA officials agreed there was some question whether a sufficient number of wheat farmers would consider 20- or 25-cent bounty sufficient compensation for making the proposed reduction in wheat operations. If a considerable number overplanted and weather conditions were normal, they said, marketing quotas would become necessary.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, May 31)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows: ↑ higher; ↓ lower; § unchanged.

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.94⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.95¼	4.94⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0276⅛	.0276⅜	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690½	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2278	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4019	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5523	.5517	§
Sweden—krona	.2554	.2551	.4537
Norway—krone	.2489	.2486	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2211	.2209	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0347¾	.0347¾	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449⅝	.0449⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2615	.2615	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2400	.2387½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4400	.4400	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2885	.2885	.8440
India—rupee	.3690	.3690	.6180
Java—florin	.5539	.5529	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3087½	.3079	*
Shanghai—dol	.2150	.2270	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5740	.5731	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9894	.9981¼	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Retail Sales Off 14 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated department store sales in the week ended May 21 were 14 per cent lower than in the corresponding week last year. In the week ended May 14, sales were 16 per cent below last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3¼s '41	108.5	108.5	108.5
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
6 3¼s '45-43	109.17	109.17	109.17
6 3¼s '46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
2 4s '54-44 4	114.9	114.8	114.9
1 2½s '45	105.9	105.9	105.9
2 3½s s'49-46	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 4¼s '52-47	118.15	118.15	118.15
2 2½s '53-49	101.19	101.18	101.18
52 2¾s '54-51	103.5	103.2	103.5
4 3s '55-51	106.6	106.6	106.6
20 2⅞s'60-55	104.1	103.30	104.1

Federal Farm Mortgages

8 3 s'47-42	106	106	106
16 3s '49-44	106.4	106.1	106.4

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¾s '49-39	103	103	103
21 3s '52-44	106.8	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s'48	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Alleghany 5s'44	60	60	60
12 Alleghany 5s'49	50	50	50
1 Alleghany 5s'50 st	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Allis Chalm 4s'52	104½	104½	104½
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	48	47½	48
13 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102	101⅞	102
13 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102½	102½	102½
29 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	103¾	103¾
5 Ang Nitra deb '67	28	28	27½
4 Arm Del 4s '55	93¾	93½	93¾
31 AT & SF 4s '95	103½	103¼	103¼
2 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	91¼	90½	91¼
2 A C Line 4½s'64	53	53	53
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	23	23	23
6 B & O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20½	20½
9 B & O 1st 5s '48	43	42½	42½
11 B & O rfg 5s '95	19	18¾	18¾
6 B & O 5s '96 F	18½	18½	18½
1 B & O 2000 D	18¼	18¼	18¼
20 B & O cv 4½s '60	16	15½	15¾
7 B & O 4s '48	40	39½	40
6 B & O 5s S W '50	30	30	30
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Beth Ste 4¼s '42	103½	103¼	103¼
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94¾	94¾
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	90¾	89¾	89¾
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105	104¾	104¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	52¼	51½	51½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	97½	97½	97½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114½	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	95½	95½	95½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	57	57	57
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	97	97	97
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	75	75
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	55	55	55
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	91½	91½	91½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	79	79	79
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	92¼	92	92
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	86	86	86
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16½	16½
4 Chi I & L 4s '47	9½	9	9
2 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8¼	8¼	8¼
16 CMSP&Pac1 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	22¾	22¾	22¾
4 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4½	4½	4½
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A	6½	6½	6½
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104	104	104
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	58½	55	55
5 Cin Un Term3½s'71	106	105¾	105¾
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98	98	98
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73⅛	73	73
5 Col P&I 5s '70	45	45	45
17 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	89	88¼	88¼
57 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101½	101½	101½
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108	107⅞	107⅞
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106½	106½	106½
3 Conn R&L 4½s'51	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Conn R&L 4½s'51 st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Con Edis 3½s'56	103	103	103
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
9 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
4 Crown Will 6s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	36	36	36
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	103½	103½	103½
5 D G R G 4s '36	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 D & R Bdge 5s '78	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	132½	132½	132½
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅝	11¾	11¾
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	12	11½	12
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	39	39	39
5 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15⅛	14	14
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	14⅝	14	14
4 Fairbanks Mors 4s '56	100	100	100
8 Fla E Sst 5s '74	5½	5	5
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5	5	5
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104½	104¼	104¼
7 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	103	103	103
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	92	92	92
8 Goodrich 5s 46	92¼	92¾	92½
23 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	105½	105⅛	105⅜
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	88	88	88
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	83	83	83
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	7	7	7
2 G Bay&W deb B	8	8	8
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	55½	55½	55½
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5 Hous OilTex 5½s 40	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
53 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	28½	25¼	26½
5 Ill BellTel 3½s 70 B	109	109	109
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	42	42
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	29¼	28¾	28¾
3 IC&CBL&NO 5s63A	34½	34	34
2 IC&CBL&NO 4½s 63	31½	31¼	31½
3 InterbR Tr 7s 32	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	51	50⅞	51
1 Interlake Iron 4s 47	75½	75½	75½
10 Int Hydro El 6s 44	63½	63	63
1 Int Paper 6s 55	80	80	80
144 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	90⅛	88⅛	88⅛
48 Int T&T 4½s '52	62	60	61
40 Int T&T 5s '55	65⅛	64	64½
2 K C Term 4s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54	53¾	53¾
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	16½	16	16⅜
10 Loews 3½s '46	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1 Loews Inc 5½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	71	71	71
5 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	105	105	105
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	24	24	24
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	77	77	77
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	103	103	103
2 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	99⅝	99¼	99⅛
5 MidlRity&L 2.5s '67	61B	102	101¾
6 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102	101⅜	101⅜
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15	15	15
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 MSP&SSM 4s 4s '38	11¼	11	11
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	37	37	37
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	14	14
11 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	15	15	15
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6	5¾	6
1 MonWPa Pub S 6s'65	93¼	39¼	39¼
15 Montreal Tr 5s '41	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	38	38	38
2 Mor&Essex3¾s2000	56	56	56
18 Nat Dairy 3½s'51 ww	100½	100½	100½
21 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	94½	93¼	94½
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	94½	94¼	94½
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	48¼	47¾	47¾
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44¼	44	44⅛
2 NYC cn 4s '98	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2 NYC 3¼s '52	57	57	57
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	44	43½	43½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	77	77	77
13 NYChi&StL6s'38	41	38¼	38¼
1 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	34	34	34
2 NYCh&StL4½s'78	29	28⅞	28⅞
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
3 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	14	14
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	20½	20½	20½
6 NY C & W rfg 4s'92	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
4 Niagara FallsP3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1 Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
4 Nor P Ry 6s 2047	60½	60½	60½
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	79	79	79
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101¾	101¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	103	103	103
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	111	111	111
10 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	106⅞	106½	106½
15 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	113¾	113½	113½
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	97¼	97	97¼
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Pas Gas&El 4s '64	110¼	110	110
14 Para Pict 6s '55	91	90¾	90¾
1 Pen P&L1 4½s '81	98	97⅝	97⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102	102	102
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	92½	92½	92½
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	88	87½	87½
1 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	87½	87½	87½
3 Pen RR 4⅞ '48 st	103⅝	103⅝	103¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	83⅛	83½	83⅝
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107½	107¼	107¼
11 Phil Bal&W4½s'77C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Phila Co 5s '67	91	90½	91
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Philippine Ry 4s'37	12¼	11¾	12¼
1 PCC & St. L 5s'70 A	100	100	100
6 PCC & St L 4½s'77	91¾	91	91
1 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	54⅜	54¼	54¼
16 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	14½	14½	14½
2 Saguenay Pw 4¼s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 St L S F 5s'50 B	10	10	10
8 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st	7¾	7⅝	7½
1 St L & S F 4s'50 A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
29 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	5¾	6
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½	4½
1 Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	3½	3½	3½
12 Shell Un 3½s'51	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	94¼	94	94
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36⅛	35½	35½
3 So Pac 4½s '69	37	36½	36½
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¼	65¼	65¼
5 So Pac clt 4s '49	39	39	39
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	38	37½	37½
11 South Ry gen 4s '56	30½	30	30
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	108½	108½	108½
30 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103	102¾	103
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	53½	53½	53½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	108	107¾	108
1 T RR R St L 5s '44	110	110	110
1 T RR A St 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅞	105½	105⅞
11 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3 Third Ave aj 5s '60 reg	5½	5½	45½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	28½	28½	28½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110½	110½	110½
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Un Pac 3½s '71	88	88	88
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	89	89	89
5 UnRyssSIL 4s '34	20½	20	20
10 US Rub 5s '47	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	85⅜	85	85
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	86	86	86
1 Util P&L 5s '59	48½	48½	46½
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	41	41	41
6 Warner Bros 6s '39	72½	72½	72½
6 Warren Bros 6s '41	34⅜	34	34½
4 Westch Lt 3½s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 West Pac 5s '46 asd	17	17	17
3 Western Un 5s '51	57	57	57
1 Western Un 4½s '50	55	55	55
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	88	88	88
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	6	6	6
4 Antwerp 5s '58	93	93	93
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	81½	81½	81½
14 Argentine 4½s '71	91½	90⅜	90⅝
3 Australia 5s '55	103¾	103¾	103½
3 Australia 4½s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
6 Belgium 6½s '49	105	105	105
2 Belgium 6s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Bergen City 5s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Brazil 8s '41	14¼	14¼	14¼
16 Brazil 6½s '26-57	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
1 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Budapest 6s'62	13	13	13
5 Buen A 4½s 4⅞s '77	56¼	56	56
5 Canada 5s '52	112⅛	111¾	111¾
1 Chile 7s '42	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chile 6s '60	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Chile s '61 Feb	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14¾	14¾	14¾
14 Copenhag 5s '52	96½	96	96½
12 Copenhag 4½s '53	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝
1 Cuba 5s (1904) '44	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Denmark 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Denmark 5½s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Denmark 4½s '62	94⅝	94¾	94¾
2 French 7½s '41	102	102	102
1 French 7s '49	109	109	109
6 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	30	30	30
10 GerCAgLoan6½s'58	27½	27½	27½
2 Ger Gov 5½s'65	27	27	27
5 Ger Govt 7s '49	31	31	31
4 Ger Govt 5½s '49 unst	25½	25½	25½
1 GtConElPlap 7s '44	70	70	70
1 Hung Mun 7½s '45	12	12	12
5 Italy 7s 1951	75¾	75½	75¾
4 Japan 6½s '54	71¼	71¼	71¼
9 Japan 5½s '65	59¼	59	59
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	43	43	43
1 Lombard El 7s '52	62¼	62¼	62¼
3 Milan City 6½s '52	60	60	60
5 N Sou Wales 5s '57	101¼	101	101
7 N Sou Wales 5s '58	101¼	101	101
7 Norway 4½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Norway 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
29 Orient Dev 6s '53	55½	55	55
16 Orient Dev 5½s '58	50¼	50	50
5 Oslo City 4½s '55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	8½	8½	8½
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Poland 6s '40	47½	47½	47½
3 Queensl Gt 5s '41	106	105½	105½
5 Queensld 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
1 Rio de Jan28s '46	8	8	8
2 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
65 Rio Gr do Sul 8s'68	7½	7	7¼
3 Roumania Inst 7s 59	22½	22½	22½
8 Serbs Cts Sl 7s'62	32	32	32
3 Silesia Ld Assn 6s'47	28¾	28¾	28¾
41 Tokyo City Lt 6s '53	55½	55½	55½
1 UnSteelInv5½s'51A	32½	32½	32½
13 Uruguay 6s '60	40¼	40	40¼
22 Uruguay 3¾s4s4¼s'79	39¾	39¼	39¼
1 Westph UnElP 6s'53	22½	22½	22½
7 Yokohama 6s '61	55½	55	55

Total today, 2,380,000; previous day, 1,838,900; week ago, 4,779,950; year ago, 8,111,000; two years ago, 10,513,000; Jan. 1 to date, 722,068,205; year ago, 1,531,407,000; two years ago, 1,588,556,000.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	8¾	8	8¾	M'y 28
68	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	59	59	59	M'y 25
80	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	75½	75	75	M'y 28
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	70	43	43	43	— ½
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	90	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 27
87	59	Cuban-Am S pf	120	59½	58½	58½	— ½
56	48⅛	Cushman7%pf(3⅓)	30	55¼	55¼	55¼	M'y 28
22¾	18	Cushman $8 pf	10	23	23	23	+5
107	102½	DaytonP&L pf(4⅓)	10	105½	105½	105½	+1
4⅞	3¼	Det & Mackinac	40	2½	2½	2½	— ¾
6	5⅛	Det & Mac pf	20	5½	5½	5½	M'y 25
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (3)	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y 28
34	30	Dixie-VortexA(2½)	10	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 21
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (5)	10	102	102	102	Apr 23
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	113¾	113¾	113¾	M'y 27
171	157	Eastm Kodak pf (6)	40	165	164¾	165	M'y 28
106½	94½	Endicott-John pf(5)	10	103	103	103	—2
1937	Sale	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	20	5	5	5	—1
77	67	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	70	77	77	77	M'y 11
1937	Sale	Filene's Sons	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	20	92	92	92	M'y 28
65

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Men, women wishing to increase income; sell ladies' and men's hose direct from manufacturers to consumer; good earnings; write for samples today. LEEDS SILK HOSIERY, 25 Wellington St., Clifton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ST. LOUIS—Young woman who has had experience as household manager to take position as assistant to household manager in large educational institution; must have thorough training in food work, a knowledge of institutional management, and be able to assume executive duties if necessary. Apply in writing giving details of past experience to Household Manager, The Principia, 5539 Page.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS DEVELOPED—Two beautiful double Weight professional enlargements and 8 Velox enamel prints 25c. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BUILD a profitable business for yourself, earning good commissions showing friends, neighbors, famous Shaughnessy women's apparel. Newest sport coats, robes, lingerie, hosiery. Special sample offer. Write today for complete equipment. Shaughnessy Corp., Dept. M, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON—Front, 2-room furnished apartment, kitchenette and bath, to sub-lease from June 5 to Sept. 15; overlooks Fenway; reasonable rate. Apply supt. of bldg., 98 Hemenway St.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y., Brooklyn—Five large rooms on second floor detached house; spacious grounds; all improvements; convenient transit. 255 Hawthorne St. Tel. Buckminster 2-0496.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

PEAKS ISLAND, ME.—7-rm. furn. cottage; fine location near water; $125 season. Mrs. C. K. Legrow Federal St., Wiscasset, Maine.

SUNSET LAKE GROVE, HAMPSTEAD, N. H. Modern lake shore cottages, $150 per season. Write for circular.
Prescott H Crowell, R. F. D. Westville, N. H.

SUNSET, MAINE—For rent two-room log cabin, fireplace, spring water, no plumbing; bathing beach; fine view; suitable for two. Mrs. F. C. Gross, Stonington, Maine.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
673 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C Un. 4-5342.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WE OFFER board during summer in exchange for work on Vermont truck farm; no salary; some driving. Write Box H-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel. Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HOUSES TO LET

JAFFREY N. H.—For rent, home, eight rooms and two baths and sun room. E. M. FOLLAM or CHARLES MYERS, agent. Telephone Jaffrey 136.

HOUSES FURNISHED

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Furnished house for summer, 6 rooms, 2 baths, garage, beach privileges available. Tel. Larchmont 3007. JAMES, 7 Dawes Place.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4900, 552 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY BABY GRAND PIANO, 100% perfect condition; no dealers. Phone Murray Hill 4-6218. A. WORMS, 307 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 488 Beacon St., Water Side—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; also single rooms; free parking; garage; meals near by. COM. 8609.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 62 Marion St.—Well furnished, clean rooms, twin beds, 4 baths, air conditioned; parking. LON. 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, cool front rooms, best of beds; convenient to transportation. 128 Davis Ave. Phone Lon. 6451.

N.Y.C., 135 West 58th Street—Thomas Residential Club For Women; offering business girls, students, comforts, conveniences of modern home; attractive rates; exceptional bathroom, kitchen facilities; maids, etc. Telephone Columbus 5-8759.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N Y. C. 145 West 84th St. (5-E)—Exceptionally desirable rooms, $3.50 up; seen, appreciated. RICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Store manager high class dry cleaning shop; thoroughly experienced. Call before 11 A. M. BUckminster 2-8112.

YOUNG woman wishes position as companion; city or country; travel; assist in home; experienced stenographer and typist. Corabelle Clancey, 314 Franklin Ave., Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. REST. RECREATION; REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARRISON, 1537 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE BRIDGEWAY On Salmon River. Leesville
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES

NEW modern bungalow, furnished; large living room, fireplace, couch bed, bedroom, kitchen, bath; removed yet near village, golf links; mountain view. Box 207, Woodstock, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

SO. DARTMOUTH, MASS.—Beautifully furnished apartment, Sylvia Howland House, 24 School St. Phone 4370, New Bedford.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED for Choral Society, weekly rehearsals 25c; Winter concerts. ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

EMMA OLSSON PIANO STUDIO—New system of "speedy" sight reading and accurate ear training wins both children's and adults' enthusiasm; quick response; rapid progress. 333 E. 53rd St., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-4794.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments; board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. Maughan, 37 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; Moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 13 Saunders Street.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments.

LONDON S. W. "Yellowbank," 206 Sheen Road, Richmond—Guests received in delightful home; large garden, every comfort; separate tables for meals; terms from 2 Gns.

NORTH LONDON—Quiet comfortable board residence; very moderate terms; all conveniences; near tube and buses. Mrs. Jordan, 32 Tytherton Rd., Tufnell Park, N. 19. Archway 1064.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff; reliable permanent or temporary supplied; introductions free to employers, H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 18 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30, Sat. 10-12

FLATLETS

LONDON, SLOANE STREET
5 Wilbraham Pl.
Beautifully furnished single and double rooms or suites, with hot and cold water and electric fires (some have telephone); all the comforts of a private house; full service; meals served in rooms as required; quiet, yet central; opposite Christian Science church; one minute underground and buses; moderate terms. SLO. 6433.

LONDON, Ealing—Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes, from 28/-; meals as desired. "Compton," 13 Cremfield Road, W. 5. Acorn 1889.

FLATS TO LET

CHANDOS COURT
FLATS close to Buckingham Palace; from 3 gns. per week Furnished; constant hot water; central heating; electric lifts; liveried porters; long or short lets; optional service. ESTATE OFFICES, 64 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1. Tel. Abbey 1525.

LONDON—During summer months; two self-contained furnished flats to let separately or together; exceptionally attractive and convenient; central, 2 mins. Kensington Gardens. MacCOLL, 21 Kensington Court, W. 8. Phone Western 8921.

LONDON — Delightfully furnished, well equipped, modern flat to be let for 3 months or longer; well situated for all parts of London; containing 1 lounge, combining dining lounge; 4 bedrooms, etc.; C.H.W.; rent 12 gns. p. w., to be seen by appointment. Mrs. G., 22 Kenton Court, Kensington, W. 14.

LONDON—Artists furnished 3 roomed flat; July to September; near Hampstead Heath; convenient City and West End. 3 gns. p. w. Box W-382, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTHUMBERLAND—4 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, separate lavatory, kitchen, scullery, etc; suitable for boarding establishment; £475 for immediate disposal. MRS. BEWICK, "Bewick House," Whitley Bay.

KNITWEAR

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES
11 Eccleston Street, London, S. W. 1
Hand Knit Garments of every description. Lace Shawls, Scarves, Tweeds, Rugs, Yarns, etc. Moderate prices. Phone Sloane 7024.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK, MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MISS JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, Westminster—Excellent 2-roomed office to let from June 24th; suitable for practitioner. Box W-1048, BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GENEVA—Lady would like to take in her beautiful home as paying guest, student (girl) or professional woman, English, American. Box W-1059. BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Large divan room, redecorated, South aspect, basin, H. & C.; inclusive terms of meals as desired. Personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. WEStern 4925.

NEWTON STEWART, Scotland—Board residence, private house in centre of Galloway; near golf and tennis. Miss McConchie, River stead, Creebridge, Newton Stewart, Scotland.

POST VACANT

DORSET—Cook general required; two maids; two in family; good wages; comfortable place and leisure Write Ryder, Charterhouse Typewriting Bureau, 18 Charterhouse Square, E. C. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 17—Young housekeeper, Christian Scientist, for business woman; daughter 10, day school; willing, capable all duties; £50; pleasant s. c. flat. Box M-8908, BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; only child, girl, age 4; London flat; frequent country visits. Box W-1064, BCM/CSM London.

PROMINENT CREATIVE STUDIOS
Have vacancies for representatives with proved sales success. Good remuneration for successful applicants. Write giving full details to Box M-2811, BCM/CSM, London

POST WANTED

WELL educated young man desires position in any suitable capacity where a wide interest is essential and prospects are assured; conversant with all 16 m.m. film work and production, and factory production; Art School tuition. A. M. GOWANS, 4 De Montfort Court, Streatham, London, S.W. 16.

LADY desires post as HOUSEKEEPER and SECRETARY to Practitioner or Reader; living alone. Box W-1065, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office, (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke. "Bradda," 445 North Drive.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service, 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421 BCM/CSM, London

LONDON — Comfortable, bright bed-sitting rooms, h. and c. water, quiet house; breakfast optional. Mrs. Kennedy, 45 Russell Rd., W. 14. Western 0881.

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Daily Features Page

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I'll spin all day
If I don't stop."

The Rubber Ball came next. He rolled over and cried,

"Bounce me, bounce me
I am a ball.
I jump up high
And down I fall."

"Your turn, Wooden Goose."

The Wooden Goose flapped his wings. "You two are very clever," he said, "but I could never make a rhyme, not I."

At that, the toys in the toyshop all got excited. The Wooly Lamb began to bleat, the Gray Kid Elephant began to trumpet, the Yellow Kid Lion began to roar. Oh, what a racket!

The poor Goose did not know what to do. He flew down off the shelf and back again. "Honk, honk, honk, honk," he cried, "I am a goose. . ." but he couldn't finish the rhyme.

The Rag Doll who sat next him on the shelf shouted, "Let's search for a word to rhyme with goose, let's search the Toyshop."

They jumped off the shelves, those toys, every last one of them. They ran this way and that in search of a word. The Top bumped into the Rag Doll, the Rag Doll bumped into the Ball, the Ball bumped into the Gray Kid Elephant. Such running and dodging and bumping. They searched the corners of the Toyshop. They opened drawers and cupboards. They peeked under the door mat and into the money box, even into the tall clock that stood in the corner.

"Tick-tock," said the clock.

They looked into the pockets of Mr. Tiptop's coat which he had left in the closet. They looked down the mouse-hole. They shook the window curtains as if they thought they could find a word there. They lifted the covers of the stove and squinted down the nose of the tea-kettle. They peeked behind the broom and shook the mop and the duster. They unrolled the ball of string as if they thought they could find a word there!

"Whizzzz," said the Red Top at last, "there's no word to rhyme with goose. Let's call off the search."

"Let's," said all the other toys. They climbed back on the shelves

"We won't bother with Goose," they said, "We'll leave Goose out of it."

The Wooden Goose flapped his wings. All the while those toys had been searching he had been sitting quietly on the shelf. Now he opened his bill, now he said, "Hisssssss! I've got it!"

"You've got a rhyme?" the Red Top shouted.

"Yesssss," the Wooden Goose answered,

"Honk-honk, honk-honk,
I am a goose
Yet I know this
It's little use
To search for words
In cupboard nooks
The place to find
Them is in books!"

Quotation for Today

THE highest panegyric that private virtue can receive is the praise of servants.—DR. JOHNSON.

In Lighter Vein

More Fun

"Mother, may I go out and play?"

"What! With those holes in your clothes?"

"No, with the girl next door."

In Tune

Girl Aspirant (at audition): "Of course, you must understand that my voice is not very high."

Producer: "That's all right,—neither is the salary."—Radio Pictorial.

Easier

First Boy: "We're picking teams, England against Africa."

Second Boy: "Are the Africans blacking their faces?"

First Boy: "No, the English are washing theirs."

Certainly Not

A large colored woman boarded a south side street car and an elderly colored man got up to offer her his seat. He bowed and raised his hat. "But, suh, I doesn't wants to deprive you-all of yo' seat," she answered. "No deprivicy, mam, no deprivicy," he said gallantly.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Do the Little You Can

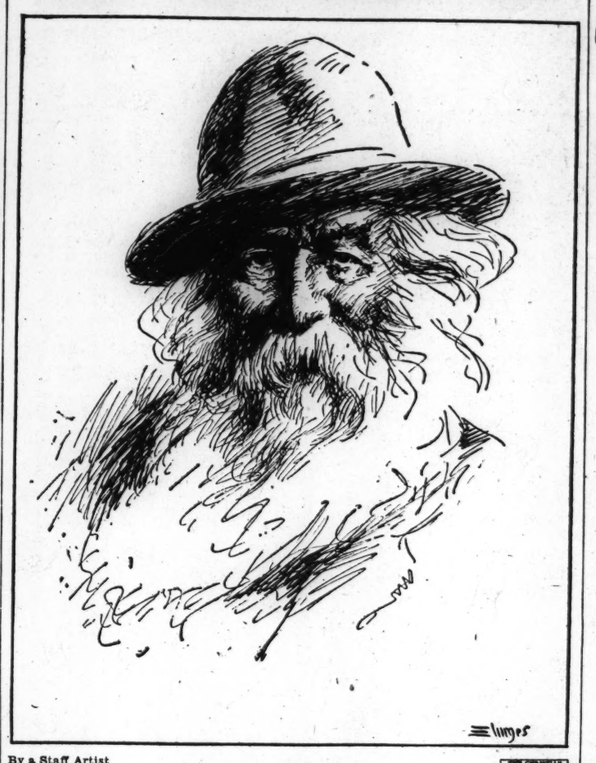
If you think you can't do very much, and that what little you can do is of no value, think of these things:

A tea kettle singing on the stove was the beginning of the steam engine; a shirt waving on a clothesline was the beginning of a balloon, the forerunner of the Graf Zeppelin; a spider web strung across a garden path suggested the suspension bridge; a lantern swinging in a tower was the beginning of the pendulum; an apple falling from a tree was the cause of discovering the law of gravitation.

Worth Knowing

A CHECK UP SHOWS THAT THE "WEATHER MAN" IS WRONG ONLY ABOUT ONE DAY IN SEVEN!

Lines About Leaders—132



By a Staff Artist

Walt Whitman

(1819-1892)

WALT WHITMAN was one of the inspired poets of new America.
He was born at West Hills, a cluster of farms on Long Island.
As soon as he could walk, he toddled out all alone to the ocean.
As soon as he could talk, he mingled with fishermen and pilots.
Then came the public school, from which he profited but little.
To Walt, study meant the contemplation of the open sky.
It meant mixing with the laborers and tourists on ferry boats.
It meant strolling about the streets, watching and observing.

BUT the time had now come for him to earn his own living.
At 12 he was employed in a lawyer's office as errand boy.
At 14 he entered a printer's shop to learn his trade.
Meanwhile, he reveled in all the opportunities which came along.
If he read a book, he was filled with strange exultation.
If he went to a concert, he was haunted by it for a month.
In time, he took to speaking at several debating societies.
Now and then he taught in schools; he dabbled in politics.
He prepared book reviews; he edited a weekly newspaper.
Oh, the excellence of enjoying the romance of a new world!

AFTER years of wandering, Walt turned to carpentry.
He was also devouring Goethe, Byron, Rousseau, in those days.
As he continued browsing, he came upon a book by Emerson.
"Man is a stream whose source is hidden," said the author.
"Within man is the soul of the whole . . . the universal beauty."
"The soul is a light, it is the background of our being."
A sense of peace and power flowed over Walt as he read on.
Had he not been pondering along this theme for a long time?
Had he not covered sheets of paper with similar ideas?
Why not work them out clearly and impart them to others?
Quivering with excitement, he dropped his saw and hammer.
He revised his descriptions of the ideal man and nation.
And he began setting up his ms. with type lent by a friend.

"I celebrate myself. And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you. . . ."
Such were the opening words of Walt's "Leaves of Grass."
The reception of the little volume proved of varied character.
"A most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom," wrote Emerson.
"A great big something, a little more than human," said Thoreau
As to other readers, they generally met it with antipathy.
But he felt that God's hand was "the elder hand of his own."
So he went on celebrating the unity and the divinity of life.
The modern world would know a renaissance of spirituality.
The modern man would know a society evolved from democracy.

THE Civil War changed the current of Walt's happy life.
His sense of duty led him to go and serve in hospitals.
Then he took a clerkship in the Government's Indian Bureau.
When he retired, his book had spread in America and abroad.
And it was soon going to be translated into 25 languages.
"Put the bad behind," the poet used to repeat. "Be happy.
Go forth, seeing all the beautiful, perfect things. . . ."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chvalkovský, František (frän'-tyĕ-shĕk kväl'-kôf-skē)—Czechoslovakia's Minister to Italy.

de Imredy, Béla (bā'-lä dĕ im'-rĕ-dĭ) — Successor to Kálmán Darányi as Premier of Hungary.

Denis, Lieut. Gen. Henri (än'-rē' dē-nē')—Belgium's Minister of National Defense.

de Reis, Dr. A. Costa (kōs'-tä thä rēis)—Bolivian who is chairman of the League Committee for International Assistance of Refugees.

Dutra, Gen. Enrico Gaspar (dōō'-trä)—Brazil's Minister of War.

Gérard, Max Léo (màks lā'-ō' zhā'-rär') — New Belgian Finance Minister.

Guldahl, Ralph (gōōl'-dôl)—Texan who holds the U. S. Open Golf championship.

Matchek, Dr. Vlatko (vlät'-kō mä'-chĕk)—Leader of Croatians, who have begun a vigorous campaign against the regime of Premier Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia.

Reményi-Schneller, Ludwig (lōōt'-vĭk rĕ'-mā-nyi-shnĕl'-ĕr) —Hungary's Minister of Finance.

Spaak, Paul (poul späk)—First Socialist to become Premier of Belgium.

From the Biographical and Gazetteer Sections of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hymans, Paul (hĭ'-mȧns)—Belgium's new Minister of Economics and Agriculture.

Utrecht (ū'trĕkt)—City in the Netherlands, where history-making Protestant-unity conference was held recently.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Jest a Minute

"I never say anything around him—he's a teller also!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cheerful Service

Collingswood, N. J.

A young man who appeared above the average person, and who traveled from door to door seeking odd jobs, was asked by a housewife if he did not get discouraged when refused.

He replied with a little laugh: "No, indeed! I used to—then one morning I discovered that I had the day licked when I made up my mind not to let anything daunt me. Every time I don't stick to this rule the day proves to be very unprofitable."

When he was told that there was nothing in the house that needed especial attention that day, he smiled and said: "You have given me a hearing—that is something. There are plenty of places that have something for me to do."

The young man was rewarded for his courage. As he turned to walk away, a call came from a house he had left a few minutes before. It was an invitation to take care of a small job—but it led finally into a good position.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Kangaroo Race

Players stand in two groups of equal number in parallel columns. The first players of the groups are on a common starting line. A goal line is marked about 20 feet in front of each column. The first player in each line is given a ball which he places between his ankles so that it will not touch the ground.

Upon signal the first player in each column tries to hop to the opposite goal line and back again holding the ball between his ankles. If the ball drops it must be replaced.

When a contestant returns to his group, the next one takes the ball and proceeds in like manner. The side which first gets all its members back to the starting line wins.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Candied Nuts

My mother makes a useful sum of money each year by selling candied English walnut meats. The walnuts are shelled and dipped in a sirup of two cups of sugar and one cup of water. The nuts are packed in one pound cellophane bags.

My mother wrote each socially prominent woman in her town, asking her to buy and serve the nuts at the next party. This personal touch caused almost everyone to buy a pound.

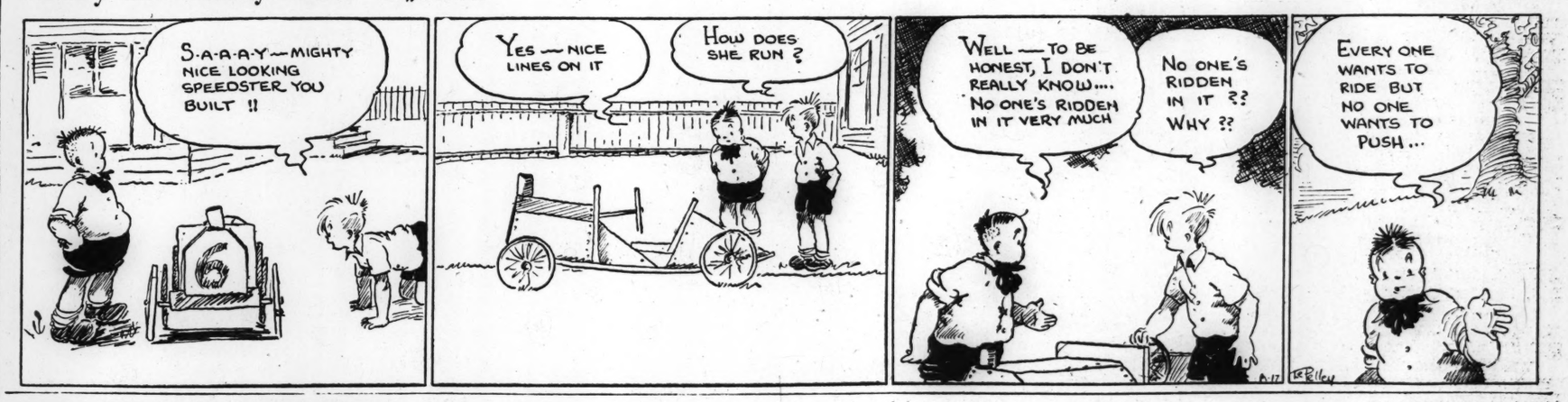
The nuts were well liked, and now the orders come in fast.—Irene G., Fort Myers, Fla.

Sign of Decay

Empires flourish till they become commercial, and then they are scattered abroad to the four winds.—Blake.

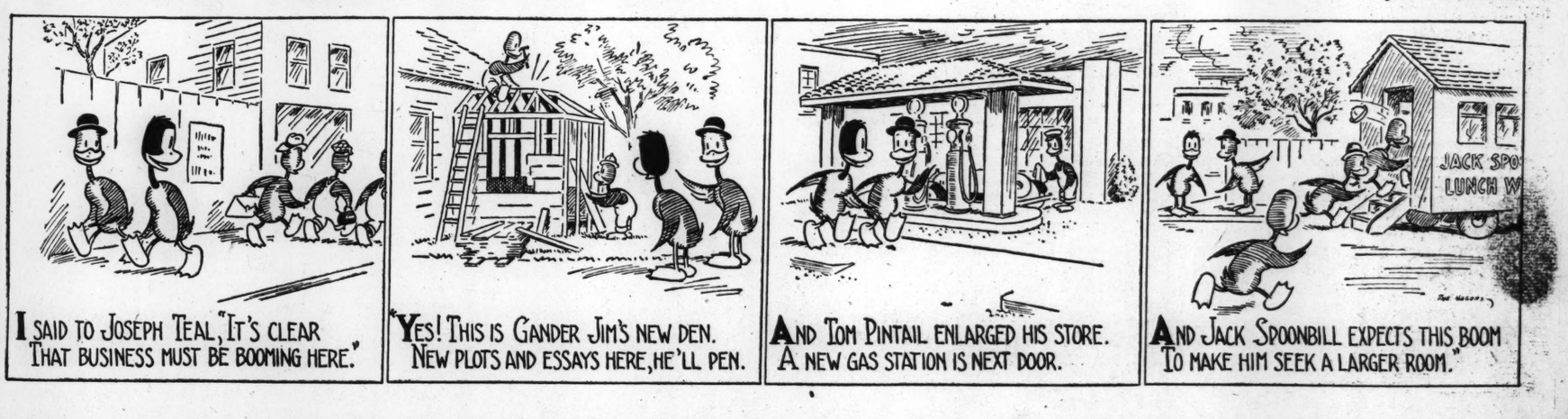
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Difficulties*

By LE PELLEY


S-A-A-A-Y—MIGHTY NICE LOOKING SPEEDSTER YOU BUILT !!
6
YES — NICE LINES ON IT
HOW DOES SHE RUN ?
WELL — TO BE HONEST, I DON'T REALLY KNOW.... NO ONE'S RIDDEN IN IT VERY MUCH
NO ONE'S RIDDEN IN IT ?? WHY ??
EVERY ONE WANTS TO RIDE BUT NO ONE WANTS TO PUSH...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Business Booms in Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS


I SAID TO JOSEPH TEAL, "IT'S CLEAR THAT BUSINESS MUST BE BOOMING HERE."
"YES! THIS IS GANDER JIM'S NEW DEN. NEW PLOTS AND ESSAYS HERE, HE'LL PEN.
AND TOM PINTAIL ENLARGED HIS STORE. A NEW GAS STATION IS NEXT DOOR.
AND JACK SPOONBILL EXPECTS THIS BOOM TO MAKE HIM SEEK A LARGER ROOM."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

In the Name of Humanity

RENEWED bombings of civilians by Japanese and Spanish insurgent airmen seem almost to be accepted without protest. It is hard to believe the world is becoming hardened to this sort of savagery. Flyers, apparently otherwise civilized, find it possible to bomb or chase and machine-gun helpless humans, often unarmed women and children. But the heart of humanity need not, and we believe it does not, accept this slaughter.

The bombings of Canton and Alicante in the last few days have plainly had no military justification; they have struck down non-combatant market crowds far from military objectives. A few months ago General Franco called off his bombers after the slaughter of civilians in Barcelona had drawn protests from several governments and the Vatican. Japan, after her bombers had hit British and American citizens and evoked stiff messages from London and Washington, showed some disposition at least to be more careful about foreigners.

But what the Spanish rebels stopped at Barcelona they have begun again at Alicante. And the Japanese, untouched by the Chinese example of dropping leaflets instead of bombs, are again resorting to indiscriminate, ruthless bombing of civilians. Perhaps news of recent defeats have leaked into Japan, and Tokyo wants these "glorious victories" over women and children in Canton to report.

Some may say, "That's war; you can't draw any lines in war." But war is what men make it. Humanity does not accept the bombing of civilians. It protests and it can make its protests heard. Governments have had some effect when they spoke for their nationals. The bombing of Barcelona was stopped. Let governments speak now in the name of humanity. Let press and pulpit continue the protest. Let individuals and organizations speak up. Above all let the thought of civilization take a stand against this savagery.

Mr. Hull Reminds—

AMERICANS may find it hard to understand the German press's response to Secretary Hull's reminder of Germany's and Czechoslovakia's obligations under the Kellogg-Briand pact. Nothing in the wording of Secretary Hull's statement to the press—and it was through such a statement alone that the American Secretary of State sought to call attention to the Pact of Paris—directs it to one nation more than to the other. Yet German newspapers appear to assume that Mr. Hull cut the coat to fit Germany and have said as much by advising him to talk not to Berlin but to Prague.

Probably Mr. Hull felt that to make such a statement was the least he could do for peace, and that it might have some effect on the policies of both governments during these weeks of elections in Czechoslovakia. Reactions from Europe, however, indicate that gestures of this sort do not pacify. A similar reminder was sent to Italy and Ethiopia. All that the Hull statement appears to have done in the Central European crisis is to underscore what must in any case be obvious: that American sympathies in war time are almost certain to lie with the country that has been invaded, that is, with the victim of physical and overt aggression. But this is as far as Mr. Hull could properly go under the circumstances.

The Secretary of State's reference to the Pact may serve, at any rate, to call attention of Americans to the confusion in their foreign policy. How to harmonize, (1) American insistence on compliance with the famous peace pact and (2) President Roosevelt's blessing on the Anglo-Italian agreement which seeks to legalize Premier Mussolini's flaunting of that pact?

Certainly the United States is interested in European peace. But—and Mr. Hull probably would agree heartily—so long as it confines its interest to nebulous gestures and moral-sounding words it will invite attention to its own shortcomings rather than encourage others to mend their ways.

Better Than a Veto

FORTUNATELY, President Roosevelt did not express his chagrin over the upset of his tax theories by vetoing the revenue bill. Nothing is more damaging to business enterprise than uncertainty over taxation. The bill is now law, although without the presidential signature; and for two years at least business is assured of a considerable satisfaction of its grievances. For that relief let us hope recovery will be the gainer.

For the sake of recovery the President would have been better advised to sign the bill. One of the canons of just taxation is that taxpayers must be convinced of its justice. This was not the case with the undistributed profits tax. Small companies and debt-encumbered companies thought they were discriminated against. There are grounds, moreover, for feeling that the tax interfered with new enterprise.

Precisely the same arguments could be adduced against the capital gains tax. The taxing of gains regardless of losses was unfair. And there is reason to think that the lumping of genuine capital gains —or percentages of them—with taxable incomes militated against the flow of capital into enterprise.

Doubtless the President, in acting or not acting as he did, will seem uncompromising to business. The fact that the bill is law shows that he was not exactly that. He was merely consistent with his own fiscal philosophy. But it was a pity that in defending his peculiar course he strayed somewhat from both the facts and meaning of the new tax measure. For this carelessness he invited Senator Harrison's riposte.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to feel that those who differ with his tax philosophy are not disinterested. He is inclined to put the whole issue on a moral basis. In this attitude he is not doing justice to his opponents. There is room for honest differences of opinion on the question which have revolved around both the contentious levies.

Let the two years during which the Revenue Act is being administered be spent in a sober discussion of those issues. Better still, support the Treadway motion for a thorough investigation of the entire tax system. Such an investigation is long overdue, and, in fact, was demanded by the President himself when he was Governor of New York.

Do You Know That—?

THIS is the age of quick learning, of night schools, of correspondence courses, of self-improvement by radio. It is the era of the "ten easy lessons." Currently, street railway lines in New England are giving concentrated culture a new twist. Sharing a prominent space with the advertisements under the eaves of the trams are a series of educational capsules. They all begin, "Do You Know that ——" and then continue with a mite of intelligence.

For instance: "Do You Know that—Pike's Peak is not the highest peak in Colorado? Twenty-five are higher. . . . The coldest temperature ever recorded was not at the poles but in Africa. . . . The Sahara Desert is not all sand. It has stones and a snow-capped mountain range." Daily in 6,000 trams, trolleys and busses these and similar grains of knowledge are spread, the gratuitous contribution of a large advertising agency to the better life.

The idea really has tremendous possibilities. We can foresee the straphanger replacing the bootstrap as the traditional medium with which the young hopeful will pull himself to success. Advertisers might even be coaxed to sponsor whole courses. "Ph. D., Boston Elevated, 1938," might one day have just as much cachet as if it had been earned from Boston University or Harvard. Who knows but that in some future time whole carloads of commuters may be avidly studying their lessons from the advertising spaces, united to the last straphanger in the higher culture? And the motto for such tutelage en transport would be easy: "He that rides may read—and he that reads may learn!"

Hair in the "Woolsack"!

SIR DALZIEL KELLY, chairman of the Australian Woolgrowers' Association, who is visiting England, lately happened on a dark national secret: he discovered that the woolsack, the ancient seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, is stuffed not with wool, but with horsehair.

"This is a terrible thing, gentlemen," he said; and many, undoubtedly, will have echoed his words since. While there is "three bags full" of wool in England is the Lord Chancellor to be classed with "the little boy who lives down the lane," for whom there is none? It is not to be thought of; and already, shocked by the revelation, the Peers' wits have gone wool gathering, and are endeavoring, through the Office of Works, to put a stop to this fleecing of a great officer of the state.

It may be said in extenuation that the symbolism has vanished, since England is no longer dependent for her prosperity on the wool trade; but it would scarcely have done to be guided always by symbolism in this matter, or Chancellors in the past might have found themselves seated on a coal-scuttle. But, if it comes to symbolism, horsehair has no claim. Possibly it is less comfortable than wool, which fact may have its use; and weary but conscientious Chancellors at dull debates may even have wished that, like Macbeth's hair, it

> Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir,
> As life were in't—

but many Britons feel that there is more to be said for reverting to tradition, and wool.

Better Get the Horse Back First

North . . South . . East . . West

Crime's Stupidity

By Frank L. Perrin

ENCOURAGING proof is being supplied by courageous prosecuting officers and aroused judges and juries that the mesmeric spell which the so-called overlords of crime seem to have cast upon an overwrought and submissive public has been broken. But do not let it be assumed that the people comprising this public are themselves alone responsible for the defeat which the arch-conspirators and petty criminals seem to have suffered. These, it may be, find themselves "hoist with their own petard." They have, in the parlance of the street, overplayed their hand. They have staked too much upon the supposed unwillingness of their victims to challenge them and call them to account.

The blunder is one common enough in human affairs. Disobedience to even self-imposed laws or rules of conduct engenders disregard for common rights and the common welfare. Momentary success in this adventure seems to arm the lawless and the acquisitive with weapons of wealth and political power. But this supposed strength or power is vitiated by the very things upon which it is supposed to fatten and become strong. Only for a time can it defy and overawe the substantial social structure against which it wars.

* * *

It would have been thought impossible, a generation ago in the United States, that the time would come when predatory crime and coolly conspiring criminals would systematically prey upon business and industry and rest secure. Yet it is disclosed that just this has been and is still being done in many of the larger cities. Overlords of crime have penalized proprietors and wage earners and have long remained immune. Prosecutors and juries have been bribed or intimidated. The victims have been threatened and deserters from the organized ranks of criminal conspirators have been summarily dealt with.

All in all, it was regarded by the men and women who were growing rich and perhaps a little incautious through successful conniving, as a water-tight and law-proof conspiracy. If grand juries indicted or prosecutors filed informations, the courts were depended upon to quash the charges. This failing, witnesses were corrupted or a juror bribed. It was tolerably plain sailing for the overlords of the underworld. They danced while their victims paid the fiddler.

Now, thanks to a few honest prosecutors and courageous judges and jurors, it has been discovered that convictions are possible. The defeatist mesmerism has been broken. But let us not indulge in too great public applause. Really the progress which has been made possible is due in large part to the stupidity and acquisitiveness of crime and the servants of crime. Evil will eventually destroy itself. That fact is fundamental. But the process sometimes seems long and tedious.

* * *

A wise community or body politic, like the head of an industry or the head of a family, will be quick to take advantage of any show of weakness by an enemy or an adverse influence. That is the opportunity of the American people today. The keystone to the flimsy but vulgar and imposing structure which crime has built up has been loosened. The strength of the structure is less than it was a year ago or a month ago. The laws can be enforced.

I do not agree entirely with what may be the prevailing impression that the fidelity and courage of one man or two men or a selected group of men have suddenly brought about the encouraging change in public thought. Is it not more reasonable to assume that the better thought of the people as a whole is reflected in or by the determination of those charged with responsible duties to go forward, against apparent odds, in the battle against crime and criminals?

Over the imposing ramparts which society's enemies have raised, crime has showed the whites of its eyes. Under a historic rule of military strategy the hour and moment of attack have arrived. The weaknesses of crime's gaudy but flimsy armor has been revealed. Shorn of this protection, the horrific hybrid creature stands revealed. As prison doors open the trail which youth might be tempted to follow loses its attractive lure and is abandoned. The convicted criminal, even with all his ill-gotten dollars, is no longer a hero in the eyes of hero-worshipers.

The Wide Horizon

Whither the New Deal in 1940?

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE assumption among President Roosevelt's closest friends is that he is not going to attempt a third term in 1940. His recent large purchase of land at Hyde Park, and a good deal of talk in family circles affirms this conclusion.

There is only one hitch. If the President does not attempt to succeed himself, the New Dealers seem likely to lose control of the Democratic Party. Quite possibly a more or less conservative Democrat would be nominated by the regular party convention. The New Dealers might be forced into a third-party alliance with the La Follettes and others. President Roosevelt might find himself in precisely the position of Theodore Roosvelt in 1912. Therein would lie hope for the Republicans.

All these reflections are aroused by last week's events. For the intense skirmishing over the anti- and pro-New Deal primary contests has really one objective: control of the party for 1940. The rift between the President and the hitherto fairly faithful old guard of his party is now wide and ominous. Especially noticeable is the break between the President and Senator Pat Harrison. Possibly one of the most momentous decisions Mr. Roosevelt ever took came last summer when he decided to support Senator Alben Barkley instead of Mr. Harrison for Senate leadership.

It took every ounce of Administration strength that could be mustered—and the changed vote of Senator William H. Dieterich—to elect Mr. Barkley by the narrow margin of that single vote. It has always been the opinion of this observer that the President would have been better advised to keep Senator Harrison in White House livery. There would have been moments of difficulty, perhaps, but by and large it would seem that the Mississippian's hands as majority leader would have been occupied, and he might have done yoeman service in his own particular style.

* * *

Now Senator Harrison is teetering over toward outright opposition. He is an astute politician, and if it turns out that the President's present aggressive political challenge is going to be dangerous to insurgents, Senator Harrison can still stay on the safe side. But the minute the President shows signs of slipping—and the crows gather for the feast of 1940—Mr. Harrison will be on the right side, too.

No single feat on the Senate floor was ever more valuable to the President than Pat Harrison's amazing dramatic performance back in 1935, after Mr. Roosevelt had ordered a "share-the-wealth" tax bill in five days, and then retreated —denying that he had issued the order. Senator Robinson was reported then to have had in his pocket an initialled memo from the President conveying the order but explained that it was all his own fault. For this triumph of sophistry, political loyalty, and dramatic skill, Pat Harrison won the ungrudging admiration of his colleagues, and doubtless a rich reward from the White House.

And so now the President has lost a valuable ally and acquired a potentially dangerous opponent. Of course, the situation has been long developing. But it reached a crisis when Mr. Roosevelt at Arthurdale attacked Senator Harrison's own tax bill, and the Senator replied in another shrewd and hard-hitting speech on the floor Saturday.

The Harrison case is typical of the old guard which will probably be ranged against Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to control the party convention in 1940. It is ordinarily assumed that a President-in-office can nominate his successor. They call it a "convention of postmasters." But sometimes the machine gets out of hand. Moreover, the President has to depend for his convention control on the organizing efforts of James A. Farley, and it is by no means sure where Mr. Farley will stand in 1940.

For few of the "practical politicians" within the party are New Dealers. They have been apparent liberals during the past half-dozen years when the wind blew that way. They made a fine show. But it is hard to name more than half a dozen real New Dealers on the floor of the Senate, more than half a dozen who would not shift to the right if they saw the President's authority shattered.

* * *

Recognizing all this, the New Dealers are trying to win the battle of 1940 in 1938 by striking down all Democrats who failed to pass their great test—failed to support the President's Supreme Court bill. The primary contests which are rolling continuously across the states are thus more important than the November election. It matters a great deal to the President—and to the coalition opposition—whether he secures the nomination of loyal Democrats against insurgents. Republican gains in November might even help the President by rendering his own majority more compact and disciplined.

The Iowa primary on June 8 is as significant as any that has come along. For the only major reason advanced by the Administration against Senator Guy M. Gillette is that he opposed the court bill. If he is unhorsed by youthful Representative Otha D. Wearin, it will be an unprecedented victory for Harry L. Hopkins, his WPA, and the Administration. In Florida, the previous great New Deal test, things were not nearly so clear-cut. For—as we have constantly been reminded by readers ever since our commentary failed to mention the point —Senator Claude A. Pepper, who won, had the support of the Townsend plan.

So the political public waits on Iowa, and counts the consequences as a powerful portent for the two pregnant years ahead.

Fort Laramie—Outpost of the Old West

Book News of the Day

IN THE 1830's the threatened extermination of the beaver and the substitution of silk for fur in the manufacture of tall hats wrested first place in the fur trade from the beaver "plew" and made tanned buffalo robes the staple article of prairie commerce. The bulk and weight of these hides made the "rendezvous," favored by the earlier American traders, impracticable and argued for permanent posts, fortified for defense and with ample room for storage. Located on the easiest and most direct travel routes, these forts became way stations for the westward migration, and later many of them passed into possession of the United States as military posts. A great part of the romance as well as the history of the West centers around such names as Bent's Fort, Fort Bridger, Fort Hall, Fort St. Vrain, etc.

As LeRoy R. Hafen and Francis Marion Young relate in FORT LARAMIE AND THE PAGEANT OF THE WEST, 1834-1890 (Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Company. $6), Fort Laramie, in southern Wyoming, was founded in 1834 by William Sublette and Robert Campbell, former partners of General Ashley in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. It was called variously Fort William and Fort John, after officials of the companies which owned it, but the name of a Frenchman, of whom nothing is known except that he fell a victim to the Indians in the vicinity, appealed to the popular ear, and finally prevailed over the official titles. Crudely built, at first of logs, later of adobe, it offered hospitality to many a distinguished visitor, and from its presses thousands of bales of furs and robes went down the shifting current of the Platte, or were freighted overland to the upper Missouri.

About 750 miles from the Missouri frontier, it was the first outpost of civilization on the Oregon Trail, and the emigrants took advantage of it to refit and repair wagons, trade in worn-out stock, and buy provisions at scandalous prices. It passed from fur company to fur company, and in 1849 Pierre Chouteau sold it to the United States. As a military post it served as protection, commissary, and blacksmith shop to ever-increasing waves of emigrants, Forty-niners, and Mormons, pushing their handcarts from Iowa City to the Great Salt Lake.

It was a way station on the Pony Express; in 1851 it witnessed the great council of the northern tribes—first effort to reconcile the Indian to the senseless slaughter of the buffalo; in 1854 the defeat of United States soldiers occurred in the shadow of its walls—the so-called Grattan Massacre. Soldiers from its garrisons went with almost every expedition in the Indian wars following the Civil War; it was the base for the operations which wrested the golden Black Hills from the Sioux. In 1890 it was abandoned as a military post and passed into private hands. Recently the State of Wyoming acquired the site, with the remaining buildings and ruins, and the National Park Service is now interested in taking it over.

In reality a history of the whole Northwest, with interest focused on Fort Laramie, the book is thoroughly documented, accurate enough to please the most exacting specialist, and easy and readable enough to appeal to the general reader. There are about ten illustrations from old photographs and drawings, and four maps. K. C. K.

Traffic and Trade Routes

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your splendid editorial suggesting causes for the loss of Boston maritime traffic to the port of New York, even though the latter is nearly a day's steaming farther from Europe or some Southern Hemisphere points, recalls other instances where what would appear to be obvious advantages of location were offset by numerous economic and, perhaps, intangible factors.

When my great grandparents traveled westward by ox team early in the nineteenth century they decided against settling at Fort Dearborn because marshy character of the ground at that point seemed to discourage the erection of a great city which they believed would be built near the southern end of Lake Michigan. Instead, they moved northward to occupy a tract of land on the Milwaukee River where natural conditions seemed more favorable. Yet within their observation, Chicago grew to be a city five times the size of Milwaukee.

Practically all ships entering and leaving the Port of New York must pass through the Narrows separating Long Island from Staten Island, five miles south of Manhattan and more than twice its area. Because Staten Island (New York City's Borough of Richmond since the consolidation in 1898) is so much nearer Europe, early residents logically concluded it eventually would be the seat of the huge settlement certain to be established at the mouth of the Hudson River. They were sadly mistaken. The estimated population of Richmond in 1938 is 176,683, while the official estimate for Manhattan is 1,684,543, a figure much depleted by immigration to Queens, Brooklyn, and Bronx in recent decades.

The story is told of two Staten Island settlers who, more than a century ago, began to acquire real estate with a view to profiting from the increment in values. One of these men concentrated his holdings in Manhattan and founded a vast fortune enjoyed by a prominent family today. The properties of his friend, who saw greater opportunities for the larger island, eventually were disposed of for hardly more than they had cost.

New York, N. Y. B. B.

Oman

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In describing his visit to Muskat, Marc T. Greene states that Oman was "a subsidiary of distant Zanzibar." On the contrary, Zanzibar was captured and colonized by the Arabs of Oman and was ruled by the Sayyid of Oman until he turned it over to Great Britain in the second half of the last century. The Arabs of Oman were bold seamen, adventurous explorers, and energetic traders and did much to open up the east coast of Africa. The Arabs whom early travelers such as Livingstone and Stanley encountered were almost all Omanis.

Los Angeles, Calif. PAUL POPENOE